BBUCK'S
PATENT ITE ZINC PAINT

BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,369 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
R.I. ANGES	4926	900	T. J. Alderton	28th Feb.
M. AM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	7th Mar.
R./SHAWAR	3227	600	W. A. Wheler ..	14th "
M. SSAM	3035	500	W. J. Webber ..	21st "
P. BENGAL	4120	800	W. Barratt.....	28th "
M. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	4th Apr.
P. ROSETTA	3283	700	C. Gadd.....	11th "
M. ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	18th "
P. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	K. Stewart	25th "
M. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	2nd May
P. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
M. ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	16th "
P. & O. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
M. SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	Friday, 29th May.

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand passengers will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3926	600	F. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	3011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2331	500	H. Weigheli	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 15 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	16th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 20, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	28th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th February.
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3351	25th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Airey	3299	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3957	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th February, 1891.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 25th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASYRIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th February 1891. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

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A HEAD CLERK for the OFFICE of the Superintending Engineer in Sind. None but those thoroughly qualified, and with long experience of P. W. D. Office Work, need apply. Maximum pay Rs. 240 per Mensem, with Rs. 2 per Diem. Travelling Allowance when on tour.

H. M. THOMPSON, M. Inst., C.E.,
Superintending Engineer in Sind.
Camp, Hyderabad, 20th February, 1891.

FOR SALE.

CHARGER FOR SALE.

A THOROUGH-BRED, perfectly Broken Bay gelding. Height 16 hands. 7 years old. Perfectly sound. Has been regularly ridden at every description of Cavalry Work during the last year. A Grand Fencer. Also been constantly driven in a Dog Cart. Price Rs. 1,100. For further particulars and Pedigree apply to

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FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers, and Regimental purposes.

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LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., Ld.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	65 0
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60, KHUMBALLA HILL,
Near Messrs. Kemp and Co.

THE ENGLISH DAIRY MACHINES of the latest improvement are now working at the above place and the most pure, fresh, and excellent products can safely be depended upon to be had there early Morning and Evening daily at the following prices:—

	Rs. a. p.
MILK Per seer	0 2 6
BUTTER Per ½ lb.	0 5 0
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CREAM Per lb.	0 9 0
CREAM CHEESE Per lb.	1 8 0
SEPARATED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious Per seer	0 1 0
MALAHI of DAHI Per lb.	0 10 0
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GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Annatapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount per cent.	Discount on 15,000. on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

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Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
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O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
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The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

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High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
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THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
20	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 11	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
20	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 11	0
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 13	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
33	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chambertin	17	8
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
21	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
24	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...From the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
33	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE	...Very rich and fine	17	8
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" " " ... ... " 3

The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.
Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING, PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS,

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON,
JOHN'S LANE DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.
TRADE MARK
P (in Diamond.)
POT STILL ONLY.
BOTTLED IN BOND AT THE DISTILLERY.

Swallows (5 Years Old) .....Rs. 30 per Dozen
" (3 ") ..... " 27 "
Apply to
LYON & Co., Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE:

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets: by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

CONTINUED & INCREASING POPULARITY,
EVERY ARTISTE RECEIVED
WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.
REMEMBER, THE STAY OF THE TROUPE
IS LIMITED.
ONLY 2 WEEKS LONGER.
THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 28TH,
2 GRAND 2
PERFORMANCES
AT 4 P. M.
MATINEE.
For the convenience of Children, Ladies, and those residing at distance.
THE PROGRAMME EQUALS
IN EVERY RESPECT
THOSE GIVEN IN THE EVENING.
To the following attractions will prove :—
BOB,
THE WONDERFUL
PERFORMING ELEPHANT,
THE CHARMING SISTERS LILLYS,
THE RENOWNED FEELLY FAMILY,
THE TRAINED HORSES,
FILLIS' GREAT JOCKEY ACT,
THE LILLIPUTIAN GYMNASTS,
DICKY AND AMALIA,
THE PONIES AND MONKEYS,
ALL THE CLOWN.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
IN THE EVENING AT 9.
4 MAGNIFICENT 4
Full Grown
NUBIAN LIONS
AND
CAPT W. E. RUSSELL,
THEIR INTREPID TRAINER.
THE MOST THRILLING AND EXCITING PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN.
BOOK EARLY TO SECURE SEATS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Private Boxes (enlarged)	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 1

ZENANA BOXES ARE NOW COMPLETED.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-15. COMMENCE AT 9.
Booking Office open from 9 till 5.

GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 4,
When Children are admitted at half price to all parts.
The Lions, Elephant and Magnificent Stud of performing Horses, and Ponies in their Stables, lit by Electricity, are on view, during intervals, to Box and Stall Ticket-holders free.

NOTICE.

No goods to be supplied unless by written order of the Management.

Sole Proprietor.....F. E. FILLIS.
Business Manager.....W. LUNARDI.
Advance & Advertising Agent...E. C. CLITHEROW.
Equestrian Director .....J. W. WALLETT.
Stud Groom.....J. TRENT.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Properties previously Advertised to be sold on 21st February, under the Decree of the Subordinate Court, Ootacamund, in the Suit of the COMMERCIAL BANK against SABAPATHI IYER will be SOLD on the 16th March, 1891, at Ootacamund, viz :—
FERNWOOD HOUSE, COONOOR, the MUDDANAH SHOLAHEMERALD VALLEY, and TUDOR HALL Estates, Ootacamund, 100 fully paid shares in the Mahaboob Shahi Kulburga Mills Company, Limited, of Hyderabad, of Rs. 500 each, and the two Policies of Insurance on Life of Sabapathi Iyer for £1,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively.
And on the same date at Messrs. JAMES & MACK'S Rooms, Madras, will be SOLD the 12 valuable OIL PAINTINGS, also previously Advertised.
BARCLAY, MORGAN & ORR,
Solicitors, High Court, Madras.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 10th and 11th March, 1891, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT and Mr. M. C. TURNER whose Term of Office under the PORT TRUST ACT will expire on 31st March, 1891.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the CHAMBER, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, February 27, 1891.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ending 31st December, 1890, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, from and after MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, between 12 and 3 p.m., to Members whose names stand on the Register on the 28th instant on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 7th March, 1891, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
KHOTE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.
BACK NUMBERS OF ENGLISH WEEKLIES and PERIODICALS and REVIEWS, for 1888-89 and 1890.

WEEKLIES.	PERIODICALS.
Athenæum	Longman's Magazine.
Broad Arrow	Cornhill Magazine.
British Medical Journal	Temple Bar.
Catholic Times	Macmillan's Magazine.
Engineering	Fortnightly Review.
Engineer	Edinburgh Medical Journal.
English Mechanic	Nineteenth Century.
Economist	Practitioner.
Fair Play	Harper's Magazine.
Figaro	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Funny Folks	Leisure Hour.
Field	National Review.
Fun	Contemporary Review.
Graphic	The Month.
Home News	Glasgow Medical Journal.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	Belgravia.
Illustrated London News	Chamber's Journal.
Illustrated Catholic American	Blackwood Edinburgh Magazine.
London Times	Family Herald.
Lady.	Century Illustrated Magazine.
Lancets	Girls' Own Paper.
National Reformer	Amateur Work.
New York Medical Journal	The Lamp.
Overland Mail	Review of Reviews.
Pictorial World	Marine Engineer.
Pall Mall Budget	Birmingham Medical Journal.
Public Opinion	English Illustrated Magazine.
Punch	Dublin Medical Journal.
Queen and Lady's Newspaper	Phonetic Journal.
Scientific American	Merry England.
Scientific American Supplement	Library of English Literature.
St. James's Budget	Catholic World.
Saturday Review	Catholic Fireside.
Sporting Times	Irish Monthly.
Truth.	Journal of Fabrics & Industries.
Tablet	Textile Manufacturer.
Tit-Bits	Textile World.
Vanity Fair	Argosy.
Weekly Register	Provincial Medical Journal.
The World	Quiver.
Weekly Times	Woman's World.
Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday	Ave Maria.
Phonetic Journal	Bow Bells.
	Catholic Review.
	Do. Mission.
	Boys' Own Paper.

N. B.—Buyers will have to mention if they require single numbers or those for the whole year. Prices on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW ILLUSIONARY PROGRAMME,
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND MARCH,
AT HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERY,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING after 5-30 P.M.
New and Startling Wonders of Bewildering Fascination.
"GALATEA," England's Mystica, the Greatest Novelty and Most Wonderful Mystery on Earth.
Admission Front Seats 8 Ans. Back Seats 4 Ans.

ON VIEW DAILY, FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, 2-30 TO 5-30 P.M.
"ZANA," the Ariel Marvel, who Floats in Space.
"MOONSHINE and SCOPEONIA," Barnum's Latest Novelties.
Admission 4 Annas. Children half price at all times.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

TENDERS FOR CASTOR SEED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., Gunfire, on FRIDAY the 20th March, for the supply of 40,000 cwts. CASTOR SEED, between 1st July, 1891, and 30th June, 1892.
Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Bombay or Ajmere.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Castor Seed," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.
Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 27th February, 1891.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOSEPH MARIANO DECRUZ, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 16th day of January 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 8th day of May, 1889, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ROSA CATHERINE DECRUZ, his widow, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitor, for the said Rosa Catherine DeCruz, at his Office, No. 15, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of March, 1891, as after that date the said Administratrix will proceed to administer the said estate having regard to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1891
JANARDHAN GOPAL,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.

NOTICES.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

THE DATE for OPENING TENDERS for SOCKS worsted invited in this Department's Advertisement of 15th and 21st January, 1891, respectively, is POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1891.
W. H. MACKESY, Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Aliporo, the 23rd Feb. 1891.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS will CLASS AGE and MEASURE HORSES on 1st March next, at 7 a.m., at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.
Forms will not be issued on the day of the measurement.
PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
13th February 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on MONDAY next at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st Dec. 1890 is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share, equal to 10 per cent per annum, and will be paid on and after the 28th instant to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 23rd idem on production of Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 24th, to Saturday, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 7th March 1891, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 23rd February 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 4th March next, Tenders for the purchase of and removal of the undermentioned lots of old Material, consisting of Fishplates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Lorry wheels, pieces Wrot Iron Turntables, Miscellaneous Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 336 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application.
Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately, by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th February, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY next, the First of MARCH, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—
FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train for Jabalpur, now leaving Bombay at 19-0, will leave at 17-1, arrive at Bhusawal at 8-3, leave at 11-0, and arrive at Jabalpur at 2-30 instead of at 5-25 the third morning.
SECOND.—The Down Mail Train from Bombay at 22-0 will start at 22-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 9-50, instead of at 8-35, leave at 10-10, and arrive at Itarsi at 17-10 instead of at 16-5. It will leave Itarsi at 17-40 instead of at 16-20, and arrive at Jabalpur at 23-35 instead of at 22-20 as at present.
THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Bombay a 21-0, will leave at the same time, but it will arrive at Bhusawal at 19-0 the next evening, leave at 20-40, and arrive at Jabalpur at 17-0 instead of at 18-0 as at present.
FOURTH.—The present Down Passenger Train from Bhusawal to Nagpur at 3-20 will start at 10-40 and reach Nagpur at 22-30 instead of at 21-20 the same evening.
FIFTH.—The Up Mail Train from Jabalpur will start at 2-50 instead of as at present, at 4-5-, and it will arrive at Itarsi at 8-40 instead of at 10-50, leave at 9-0, and arrive in Bombay at 6-30 the following morning.
SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Jabalpur at 8-0 instead of at 7-0 and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-15 the next morning. It will leave Bhusawal at 9-0 instead of at 8-0, and arrive in Bombay at 5-30 instead of at 6-0 the third morning.
SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 22-40 and arrive at Bhusawal at 18-15. It will leave Bhusawal at 19-45 instead of at 19-40, and reach Bombay at 9-30 instead of at 10-50 on the third day.
EIGHT.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Nagpur at 6-30, will leave instead at 4-10, and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-45 instead of at 18-15.
NINTH.—The present 20 o'clock Up Passenger Train from Nagpur will start at 21-0, reach Bhusawal at 7-30, leave at 7-40, and arrive in Bombay at 20-30 instead of at 19-15 the next evening.
TENTH.—The Down Passenger Trains, now leaving Bombay for Poona at 8-30, 13-30 and 17-0 will leave instead at 8-30, 11-0, and 14-30, arriving at Poona at 15-0, 17-0, and 20-15 respectively.
ELEVENTH.—The Down Mail Train, now leaving Bombay at 21-15, will leave at 21-30, arrive at Poona at 2-38, leave at 3-10, and arrive at Raichur at 14-25, as at present.
TWELFTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 23-0 will leave at 22-45, and arrive at Poona at 6-20, as at present. It will leave Poona at 8-0 and reach Raichur at 0-30.
THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Poona at 10-15 will start at 19-0 and reach Diksal at 23-0 instead of at 13-55.
FOURTEENTH.—Additional Mixed Trains will run between Bombay and Poona. The Down Train will leave Bombay at 23-30 and arrive at Poona at 7-20 the next morning, and the Up Train will leave Poona at 23-15 and arrive in Bombay at 8-45 the next morning.
FIFTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Raichur at 6-30, will start at the same time, but will reach Shahabpur at 14-33, leave at 15-8, arrive at Poona at 22-45. This train will run in connection with the Mixed Train leaving Poona at 23-15.
SEVENTEENTH.—The Up Mail Train from Raichur will leave at 11-15 instead of at 12-15. It will arrive at Poona at 0-15 leave at 0-30, and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 instead of at 7-30 the next morning.
SEVENTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train leaving Diksal at 8-10 will leave at 4-0, and arrive at Poona at 7-55, instead of at 12-15.
EIGHTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Trains, leaving Poona at 8-30, 12-30, 17-0 and 23-30 will leave at 6-0, 11-0, 13-45, and 22-5, reaching Bombay at 11-15, 17-30, 19-15 and 5-0 respectively.
NINETEENTH.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Coorla, Tana and Kalyan will be revised.
TWENTIETH.—The Down Trains leaving Dhond at 5-0 and 13-15, will leave instead at 10-40 and 22-25, reaching Munmar at 20-0 and 6-0 respectively, and the Up Trains from Munmar will start at 13-0 and 20-55, instead of at 1-40 and 14-15, and arrive at Dhond at 22-0 and 4-25 respectively.
TWENTY-FIRST.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amrasoti and the Wardha Lines will be altered so as to fit in with altered running of the Main Line Trains.
2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of March 1891, exhibited at Stations.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-Third of February, 1891.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MRS. WALDRON'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, WILL BE OPENED from the 1st March. Nice, airy rooms. Open on all sides facing the Sea. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. WALDRON on the premises.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and reliable Domestic Servants to up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H. E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greates Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICK'S BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY, is the most Commodious Hotel, being unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

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MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUTTEES.—For Superior WOOLLEN Puttees, both Khakee, blue and Dark-Green, with Seamless edges, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

MRS. J. BLACK, DIPLOMÆD MID-WIFE and LADIES' NURSE, open for engagement. First Class Certificates and Medical References. No. 25, Bandora Hill.

EGYPTIAN GOLD ALBERTS.—"The only perfect Substitute yet invented, having been tested, we are confident of their wearing." Rs. 5 only. Post free. Order with remittance.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

AUCTION SALE of the new Steam-Launch "AYESHA," Length O. A. 36', Breadth 6' 4", and Depth 3' 3", at CRAWFORD and Co's rooms, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. READ'S Valuable Household Furniture, Arab Horse, Safe, &c., at Jubilee House, Colaba Causeway, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of open Carved Blackwood Furniture, suitable for presents to Home Friends, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s rooms, on MONDAY, 2nd March.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DISPENSERS.—WANTED, two thoroughly efficient ASSISTANTS for the Dispensing Department. Apply with full particulars and salary to "MENTHOL," care of this office.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

NOW READY.—QUESTIONS AND Answers of HIGH COURT PLEADERS and Sub-Judges' Examination from 1879 to 1890. Price Rs. 10. Can be had from the author, MR. BEJONJEE RUTTONJEE KOTEVAL, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, as well as all BOOK SELLERS.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of ALEPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—J. BHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences. Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, a strong, light open carriage, convertible into Mail Phaeton, built by a European. Also a small light Victoria. Both in good condition and suitable for one horse or pair. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

MISS BARTON ACCOUCHEMENT and LADIES' NURSE. 21 Years' Matron of the Obstetric Ward, European General Hospital. Possesses excellent Testimonials from the leading Doctors. Frere Road, Mody Bay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

RACE VIEW Hotel, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa, and whilst it is under a first class Management is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

TO BE SOLD.—The good will Stock-in-Trade of a Millinery and Dress Making Business, doing well. A favorable opportunity for Investors. Apply for particulars "Y. A. K.," care of this Paper.

THE New Patent PHOENIX with iron Axles and brass Wheels, with 6 metal tines and 24 steel reeds, Rs. 50, with cane complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz Rs. 1 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Optician-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of RATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goltera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Chanoor :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Datur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Rs. 1.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS,
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission each, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
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And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged (on best terms possible), Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India as the Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, offi cered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no re

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting Western India Turf Club, Tardeo, 8-30 a.m.
Bombay Race
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 and 8 p.m.
Ladies' Tiffin Byculla Club.
Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p. m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Feast of Mysterics, 5 to 10 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Wardha (s), from Calcutta; Winnington Hall (s), Liverpool; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and Ackworth (s), Blyth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Niagara (s), for Antwerp; Clyde (s), Shanghai; Loodiana (s), Rangoon, &c.; I. M. S. Canning (s) Karachi; and I. M. S. Mayo, Cannanore, &c.

VOLUNTEER OFFICER'S MESS.—The Officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will dine at the Esplanade Hotel this evening, at 8 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th February, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, viz., Is. 4½d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

LECTURE.—A further reading of the paper on "Theosophy for the Profane" will be continued in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, at 5-30 this evening.

A CORRECTION.—In the report of the ladies' meeting, published in yesterday's issue, "the Dewan of Mysore" ought to have read "Mr. Ayer, the head of the personal staff of the Maharaja of Mysore," as one of the speakers.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played at Thana on the 7th instant between teams representing the Fort High School Cricket Club and the Thana Gymkhana, in which the school team was victorious. A cricket match will be played to-morrow (Sunday), between the Baronet and Elphinstone Cricket Clubs, commencing at 8-30 a. m. sharp. These clubs meet on the field after a very long interval.

ILLUSTRATED PRIMARY ARITHMETIC.—The Rev. Allan J. Maxwell, M.A., has compiled a new Primary Arithmetic (the Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow) which presents the earlier stages of this branch of education in an attractive and useful form. The method follows the system of object teaching so successfully carried out in German and American schools. The book is carefully illustrated, and the perceptive faculties of the pupil are appealed to the work ought to become popular.

MUSIC IN THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	Blue Bonnets over the Borders	P. Vincent.
Overture	Die Frau Meisterin	Suppe.
Valse	Flugschriften	Strauss.
Selection	Captain Therese	Planquette.
Valse	Light and Shade	Round.
Polka Mazurka	Audalusia	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Lancers	May Flower	Liddell.
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Valse	Un Grimiar Bouquet	Waldteufel.
Melodies by Rubinstein		Argd. by C. Briggs.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A WARNING TO UNLICENSED DRUGGISTS.—Rustom Postonji, chief inspector of opium, Abkari Department, yesterday presented Virji Lalji, a bania, doing business as a druggist in a shop in the cloth market, opposite the Jooma Musjid, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being in possession of opium in excess of ten tolas, without a permit from the Collector of Customs. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Muljee Bharibhay, who represented that his client's servants had been charged by the prosecution on the 25th instant, and been mulcted in the sum of Rs. 100 for selling opium for which no licence could be produced. He contended that his client, being responsible for the action of his servants for which he paid the fines inflicted on them by the Court, could not be made liable in regard to the offence with which he was now charged. Virji, he continued, had applied for the licence, but was not aware of the fact that it had been refused until he was informed by the inspector to that effect on the day when the preparations were seized. The Magistrate told the prisoner, who admitted having the preparations in his shop, that his servants had been fined for selling the opium without a licence. He Virji was simply charged with having it in his possession. Mr. Richardson further impressed upon the accused that the Government revenue was to be protected. He convicted him under section 9 of the Opium Act, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200. Counsel applied for a copy of the evidence on the Magistrate's records, and gave notice of making an appeal to the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

7-31—In person—Ambaji Hossen Hoptoola vs Haju Ebrahim Khan Mahomed and others.

1-91—In person—Kooshaba Vithoba Marhy vs Bappoo Kondappa and others.

For Consent Decree.

602-90—Chitnis, M and M—Bai Rallatbai and others vs Custoor Talaksi and another—Crawford, B B and B and M. and J.

14-90—Crawford, B B and B—Custoor Talaksi vs Rallatbai, widow—Chitnis, M and M.

(Testamentary Suit.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

565-89—Crawford, B and E—Dhunbajee vs Nowrojee Homonjee Vakeel and others—Postonjee and R. J. C. C, W and G, A H and D, and N and H—Parsi heard.

282-88—Conroy and B—Khatoobai vs Kazi Rahimtula bin Kazi Fatay, &c—Little, S, F and N

708-71—Manshuklal, D and J—Rahimtulay Hubibbhay and another vs Joosub Rahimtulla and another—Homonjee and H.

344-72—Homonjee and H—Joosub Rahimtulla and another vs Rahimbhay Hubibbhay and another—Manshuklal, D and J.

606-90—Crawford, B B and B—Syed Abdool Hajee Kamalker vs Charles Norman and others—Conroy and B and Craigie, L and O.

146-90—M H Khan—Raghunath Damodher vs Janardhan Gopal and others—Tyabjee and D.

330-90—Tyabjee and D—Lekhraj Choonilal vs Shamlal Narrondas and others—Wadia and G.

376-90—Ardaseer, H and J—L Rivett-Carnac vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Chalk, W and S.

571-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person

572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and Inperson

220-90—Crawford, B B and E—Nundoo Dossa vs Soondersha Dossa and others—Conroy and B

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Vussonjee—Little, S F and N.

CALENDAR.—FEB. & MAR. 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	March	4th,	4h. 28m. a.m.
New Moon	"	10th,	4h. 42m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	17th,	2h. 19m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	25th,	5h. 32m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.	6 21	6 5	1 34m 2 2a	7 29m 7 28a
	Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club, 8-30 a.m.				
	Bombay Races.				
	Bombay Light Horse Camp opens at Santa Cruz.				
	Departure of the English mail per s.s. Ganges.				
March. Sun. 1	3rd Sunday in Lent. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.'	6 20	6 5	1 58m 2 38a	7 58m 7 59a
Mon. 2	Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.	6 19	6 6	2 21m 3 22a	8 36m 8 39a
	Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis commence.				
Tues. 3	Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis.	6 18	6 6	2 51m 4 19a	9 28m 9 35a
	Inspection of the Tansa Duct Works.				
	Sale of Columbia Skating Rink, on the premises, 3 p.m.				
Wed. 4	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 18	6 6	3 42m 5 45a	10 39m 11 31a
	Wilson College Science Society. Lecture by W. M. Alexander 7-30 p.m.				
	Legislative Council, Calcutta, 3 p.m.				
Thus. 5	Annual Meeting Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.	6 17	6 7	4 52m 7 29a	— — 0 2a
	Departure of Lord Harris for Nasik Victoria Terminus, 7 a.m.				
Fri. 6	.....	6 16	6 7	6 36m 8 59a	1 28m 1 30a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

PENDING the arrival of Mr. Gaspar d'Atpaide, Judge of Salsette (Goa), Mr. Jose Maria d'Andrade will act for him.

THE daily papers have been publishing Continental telegrams announcing the impending betrothal of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxemburg (Prince William of Nassau) to the Princess Victoria of Wales. It is not believed that there is any tangible foundation for these reports. The Hereditary Grand Duke would be warmly welcomed as a suitor at any Court in Europe, but he is to appears to be very difficult to please. It is no secret, writes a home paper, that there was an ardent wish among the Royal family that he might seek a bride in England, and no wonder, for a Prince who is a Lutheran, a man of the most exemplary character, and heir to at least £250,000 a year, is well worth praying for.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-9 and Re. 2-4.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Khan Bahadur M. C. Mursban, presiding. There were also present:—Brigade-Surgeons S. O'B. Banks, and G.A. Maconachie; Captain W. P. Walshe; Colonel W. H. Wilson; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Rastanjee Nasarwanjee Khory, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Messrs. T. B. Kirkham, G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, J. P. Cornforth, J. R. Duxbury, J. P. Watson, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vaundeo, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, and Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; and Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS LOAN.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, seconded by Captain Walshe, it was resolved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, and consequent on the additional payments to be made during the current year on account of the Tansa Water-Works from the outturn of the work being more rapid than was anticipated, sanction be given to the payment of six lakhs of rupees, for establishment and expenditure on the works, as an advance from available funds to be adjusted on the raising of the balance of twenty-five lakhs as already sanctioned by the Corporation on account of the Tansa Water-Works Loan during the next financial year

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 6th October, 1890, to consider the question of the respective liabilities of Government and the Corporation in the matter of primary education in Bombay. The report has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the letter drafted by the Committee be approved and adopted, and that the President do address Government in terms thereof. The following is the letter to be addressed to Government:—

From Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., President Municipal Corporation, to W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt your letter No. 1991, Educational Department, dated 20th September, 1890, dealing with the question of the respective liabilities of Government and the Corporation in the matter of primary education in this city, and beg, as directed by the Corporation, to submit the following reply thereto for the consideration of Government.

2. The Corporation feel very grateful for the assurance contained in the letter under reply, that "The Governor of Bombay in Council recognises, as unreservedly as they have been recognised by previous Governments of Bombay, the claims which Primary Education has upon the State."

3. The Corporation regret that Government should have misunderstood the aim and object with which they gave an account in my letter No. 3612, dated 21st July last, of the intention, objects and reasons, under, and for which, new legislation was undertaken to associate the Corporation in the work, hitherto mainly performed by Government, of maintaining and managing the schools for primary education in the city. It is stated in reference thereto in the letter under reply, that "It is impossible for Government in the administration of public affairs to be influenced by abstract views that are asserted to have been held prior to the action of the Legislature. The law must be presumed to be the concrete form given to such views by an authority to which Government and other parties must submit. Government have neither the right nor the power to construe their duties save as the law directs." Government may rest assured that the Corporation would never dream of asking them to do anything not warranted by law. Nor had the Corporation the remotest intention of seeking to influence Government by abstract views. The object of the Corporation, in recounting what had taken place with reference to the transfer of the burden of providing for primary education, from the shoulders of Government to those of the Corporation, was to remind Government of pledges, declarations, and arrangements under which such transfer took place, and of which the new legislation was only a supplementary portion. They have always held such pledges, declarations, and arrangements put forward by Government to be of as binding a character on Government as if they were enacted by law. This faith is founded on the repeated assurances of Government that, though in legislative enactments, it is frequently not expedient or desirable to tie down the action of Government by peremptory legal provisions, but a good deal has to be left to their discretion for reasons of State exigency, still the public may fully rely upon that discretion being exercised under the full force of the moral obligations which ought to govern it. The Municipal Act of 1888 is full of illustrations of this character. For example, under section 62, the Government are at liberty to throw as much of the expenses of the police on the Corporation as they choose; but at the same time, nobody would imagine for a moment, that Government would consider themselves free without due cause, to withhold or lessen the contribution of Rs. 90,000 which Government agreed to pay after a lengthy discussion with the Corporation. In referring to past events, the Corporation were not ventilating abstract views, but their object was to recall to the mind of Government, the pledges and assurances, which were precedent conditions of the new legislation, and which the same time served to elucidate its meaning and character. The Corporation trust that they were neither impractical nor academical, when they endeavoured to point out, that the new legislation was undertaken, not to shift the burden of primary education on the Corporation without providing equivalent means for the purpose, but to provide legal machinery which did not exist before, to effectuate this transfer and form a Joint Schools Committee in accordance with the principles laid down by the despatches of the Government of India and accepted by the Bombay Government. In para. 7 of my previous letter, it was not thought necessary to refer at any length to the negotiations between Government and the Corporation in this behalf, but the Corporation beg to remind Government, that in considering the draft Municipal Bill, which became Act III. of 1888, sent to them by Government for their opinion, they could not but consider the sections relating to education in the light of the arrangement which had been settled after lengthy and protracted negotiations between the Government, the Educational Department and the Corporation. It will not be amiss to see to what extent this arrangement had proceeded, and what were the stipulations contained in it, as throwing light upon the entire understanding between Government and the Corporation as regards their respective positions in the matter of primary education.

4. In their Resolution No. 1789 of 21st October, 1884, Government say that, "There is really nothing now at issue between Government and the Municipality about the conditions of the transfer of primary schools," and in the 5th para. thereof, they say, "That the next step is to reduce the whole of the conditions to a formal document which will be a contract between Government and the Municipality." What that those conditions were, can be conveniently seen in Government Resolution No. 658 of 5th April, 1883. The stipulation about the financial provision was, "That the expenditure on the schools from other sources shall be not less than twice the Government grant to the Municipality." It is instructive to compare this with the provision in the present Municipal Act in the same behalf of section 120 (c): "Such contribution from the general revenue of the Corporation as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, the same being not less, in each official year, than a sum of such amount as added to the fees levied as aforesaid in the same year would be equal to double the Government grant for that year."

It is still more instructive to see the explanation given by Government as to when the Municipality might expect an increase from Government. In agreeing to the above stipulation, the Municipality had pointed out to Government that, "In accepting this proposition the Corporation has not lost sight of the fact that in all probability there will, under the new arrangement, be a very large increase in the expenditure on primary education, and that therefore Government should be solicited to bear its proportionate share of that increase, unless it is understood that Government is prepared to relieve the Municipality of other charges." General Waddington, Educational Inspector, C. D., at that time, gave his opinion on this as follows:—"I am clearly of opinion that Government cannot pledge itself to increase the provincial grant beyond its present amount, and the Municipality should be so informed." The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Chatfield, expressed himself on the point as follows:—"The undersigned is of opinion that the Government grant should not exceed one-third of the total expenditure, but General Waddington takes the words 'not less than twice the amount of the Government grant' to pledge Government to increase the provincial grant beyond its present amount. This is more than the words mean but, to make sure against misapprehension, the Municipality might be informed that the grant is a fixed one and cannot be increased." It is important to note the decision which Government communicated to the Corporation with these views before them; they said:—"It was contemplated (Resolution No. 414, dated 23rd March, 1882, para. 7) that there would be additional expense to the Municipality. Government offer (para. 10) to transfer provincial money 'beginning with a sum about equal to the provincial expenditure.' The sum immediately transferred from provincial (or granted) will therefore be Rs. 11,563. Government stipulated (paragraph 14 M) that the payment of the Government grant 'must be held subject to financial exigencies.' This is a saving clause to provide for extreme cases of financial difficulty which are possible, but not probable. The general intention thus indicated is that Government will not reduce the initial grant except in extreme necessity, and will increase the grant if means be available to meet a great expansion of primary instruction at largely increased cost to the Municipality. *But before any increase is claimable, the expenditure on the school system from other sources should have risen to double of Rs.* 11,563."

5. The above clearly shows what was the contemplated arrangement ready to be reduced to the form of a contract between Government and the Corporation regarding the transfer of primary schools. The arrangement fell through, as it was difficult to create a School Board under the then existing Municipal law. The Corporation, however, respectfully beg to remind Government that the new legislation was supposed substantially to embody this arrangement in the new Act. The Corporation are ready to admit that the Act does not make it legally compulsory on Government to contribute one pie towards the provison for primary education; probably it was considered safer to leave unfettered the hands of Government "in view of financial exigencies." But there cannot be the smallest doubt, that the object for which the new legislation was designed, was to empower Government and the Corporation to carry out substantially the old arrangement. That Government were to be equal factors in the new machinery, is apparent from the nature of the constitution of the Joint Schools Committee, in which each respectively appoints four members. The Government are empowered to make a contribution, as pointed out above, and it is important to bear in mind that there is nothing in the Act incompatible with the discharge of the obligations and engagements resting upon Government, or inconsistent with that policy which was so solemnly and deliberately laid down by the Government of India, in their local self-government despatches, and endorsed by the Bombay Government. The new Act leaves Government the fullest power to fulfil that policy and discharge those obligations. And though there is no legal duty imposed on them, while one does rest on the Corporation, the latter is so regulated that it can be practically enforced, only when and as Government fulfil their own obligations. Section 120 enacts, that the contribution from the general revenue of the Corporation shall be not less in each official year than a sum of such amount as added to the fees levied would be equal to double the Government grant for that year. The less the Government grant, the less the legally compulsory contribution of the Corporation, at their discretion.

6. Government rely upon the opinion of their Advocate-General to show, "That the general obligation laid on the Corporation by section 61 (*q*) of the Act is not modified or cut down by the provision of section 120 (c) that the latter provision prescribes what shall be the minimum pecuniary provision, under section 61 (*q*) leaving unaffected and in full force the Corporation's obligation under that section to make such provision on an 'adequate' scale." And according to that opinion "it is, of course, possible that the minimum under section 120 (c) might in some official years not be an 'adequate' provision, and in such cases it would in my opinion be 'incumbent on the Corporation' under section 61 to make a contribution from their general revenue sufficiently in excess of the minimum to reach the point of 'adequacy.'" The Corporation are not aware what was the case laid before the Advocate-General; but they have leave to point out that such an interpretation of the Act, founded on reading the two sections separately, leads to the absurdity that it is possible the Corporation might be legally obliged to make *more* than an adequate provision, if government chose to make a too liberal grant. The construction put by the Corporation avoids any such absurdity. It is founded upon the two sections being read together, the latter section defining in a rough practical way, the limits of the obligation created generally by the former. It will be observed that such a construction is in entire harmony with the surrounding declarations and assurances of Government noted above.

7. The Corporation trust that they have clearly laid before Government the position which they believe themselves to occupy in relation to primary education in the city. In the view which they take, it would not have been necessary for them to trouble Government, if the Corporation had only been required to make a contribution, only fairly progressive beyond their previous contributions, just as Government had fixed theirs on the basis of their previous grants. Government nevertheless have fixed their grant, not only for the last two years in that way, but have decided to continue the same for the next five years, asking the Corporation to provide all the required increase, however excessive that may be, during the whole of that period. The Corporation cannot accept or undertake any such liability. In their opinion it is in contravention of the understanding and engagements between Government and the Corporation. But what makes it far from equitable to thrust such a liability on the Corporation, is the reason why the sudden and excessive increase is required. If the schools made over to the Joint Schools Committee were in that fairly satisfactory and progressive state, in which they should have been, no such sudden and excessive increase would be required. But it is now discovered that the schools made over were, at the time of the transfer, in the most unsatisfactory condition imaginable. No less a person than the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, who is a member of this Corporation nominated by Government, has repeatedly declared in his place here, as well as in the public prints, that the state of the schools handed over by Government was "discraditable and disgraceful." With respect to their housing, he has publicly stated that "the schools are held in hired houses, built for ordinary native family use, and never intended to accommodate crowds of children, and are not only insanitary and educationally unsuitable, but expensive," and also that "in the matter of accommodation, the schools are utterly unworthy of the city."

8. It is in consequence of the neglected condition of the schools, while in the charge of Government, that the need arises for a sudden and excessive increase in the outlay on them. In spite of this, Government fix their contribution, to continue for five years, on the basis of the expenditure for 1882-83, which is now discovered to have been so deplorably inadequate, and they ask the Corporation to bear all the rest of the burden. The following table shows the burden which would thus fall with great inequality on the Corporation.

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt.	25,00 0 0	25,000-0-0	25,000-0-0	25,000-0-0
Corpn.	35,348 0 0	31,371 0 0	39,500-0-0	51,300-0-0
		J.S.C. 4,823 9 8	5,389 J.S.C.	5,389 J.S.C.
		36,197 9 8	45,389-0-0	57,1800-0-
Fees	21,951 0 0	20,902 5 0	22,500-0-0	27,000-0-0
	57,129 15 0	57,099 14 8	67,889-0-0	79,689-0-0

* Total of Municipal Grant and Fees.

Under section 120 (c) of the Act, the Corporation are not bound to contribute more than the amount which, added to the fees, would be double the Government grant—something about Rs. 30,000. But while Government remains stationary, the Corporation are asked in the very first year of the transfer to contribute 51 per cent. more than they are bound to do and 89 per cent. more in the year 1891-92; and the percentage would have still further increased every succeeding year till the periods of five years has expired. The Corporation have no hesitation in submitting that such an apportionment of the burden is extremely inequitable so far as the ratepayers, whose interests they have in charge, are concerned. The Corporation do not forget that Government are custodians of the revenues derived from the general taxpayers, as they themselves are of those of the ratepayers of the city. But it must also be remembered that the ratepayers are general taxpayers, and their burdens in their respective capacities, require to be equitably adjusted.

9. The Corporation have already in their previous letter pointed out the fallacy and irrelevance of the argument, that the Government grant to the city, in proportion to population, is larger than the grants to the mofussil schools. They now appeal to Government to fulfil the pledges and declarations which accompanied the new legislation for transferring this new burden to the Municipality, and to make a larger and yearly increasing contribution to the School Fund. The Corporation, however, would not ask an increased contribution, and would pay ultimately undertake to give to the Municipalities under this head, *are now carefully examined, so that the subject may be fully dealt with as soon as the new Municipal Act is in force.*" These remarks were as applicable to Bombay as to other Municipalities, and clearly showed that the liability and obligations of Government were to be dealt with side by side with new legislation, not in the Acts themselves, but collaterally by arrangement with Government upon the principles on which the new policy was enunciated. Both the bills introduced by Sir James Peile passed into law. The local Boards Act 1 of 1884, leaving the rural districts free from the police charges, rendered it obligatory to devote the proceeds of the local cess, as far as they might go, to primary education, road, hospitals and dispensaries. The corresponding District Municipal Amendment Act (2 of 1884), relieving the liability to pay half the cost of the police, substituted in its place the obligatory duty to provide for primary schools. Sir James Peile expressly pointed out that the Act "empowered municipalities of the legal obligation to pay for police." (Hear, hear.) On the same occasion, viz., the second reading of the bill, he had also pointed out: "I have observed a misunderstanding which it may be well to remove, as to the intention of Government in regard to grants from provincial funds to local bodies. It has never been proposed that *services now maintained at the cost of Government should be transferred to Municipalities or local boards without a grant from Provincial resources.* This was made clear in the terms proposed by Government in 1882 for the transfer of the charge of the *Government Primary schools to the Municipalities.* It was stated in a resolution, dated March 23, 1882, that Government proposes to transfer to the Municipality the control of elementary education within Municipal limits, together with a grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues, beginning with a sum about equal to the present provincial expenditure." New legislation on the same principles was taken up for this city, but various causes contributed to delay it till passing of the present Act of 1888. It proceeds on the same lines as regards primary education as the District Municipalities Act, but the liability for the police charges was not removed. This city, therefore, though burdened with the new duty was not granted the relief which was secured to all the other towns of the Presidency. The Corporation were now in a position to understand the contentions embodied by the Committee in their draft reply to Government. Government has taunted the Corporation with trying "to influence them in the administration of public affairs by *abstract views* that are asserted to have been held prior to the action of the Legislature." This observation recalled to Mr. Mehta's mind certain remarks made in Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay at the time of the passing of the two Municipal bills referred to above. Though they referred to another matter in the bills, they are extremely pertinent just now. He said: "With regard to framing rules, I am most willing to believe that the members of the present Government will fulfil the promise that these rules will be framed in a liberal spirit. But it appears to me that it would be well for us to bear in mind that a few years hence the *personnel* of the Government will be changed, and that we have no guarantee that the liberal rules which may now be framed will not be rescinded on some possibly not sound pretext in the future. It is well also to bear in mind that those who have to attend to the administration of those laws, when they come into force, seldom travel back to the debates that have taken place in this hall at the time of passing, and that perhaps they are not aware of the promises made by Government . . . It would be well if the liberal promises of Government were embodied in the bill itself." (Hear, hear, and applause.) It certainly would be well, but it is curious how pained and grieved Government always were, whenever such a suggestion was made of want of confidence in their promises and assurances, and how solemnly they adjured sceptical people to repose the utmost confidence in their pledges and undertakings. Nothing could be clearer than that what Government now call "abstract views," were nothing less than collateral pledges of the most binding character in regard to their liability and obligation to make a grant from provincial revenues. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta proceeded to discuss the character of the legal obligation resting upon the Corporation and pointed out that the extent of it depended upon the Government *equitable* claim upon Government inasmuch as this Municipality had not been relieved of the cost of the police, in the same way as the District Municipalities had been relieved in consequence of the new burden cast upon them in respect of primary education. Mr. Mehta asked the members to bear with him for a few minutes—perhaps a few long minutes—while he explained the state of things which justified his contentions. It was first necessary to see how they and the mofussil were situated before the Government of India issued their local Self-Government despatches. With regard to the rural districts of the Mofussil, as distinguished from the urban, Act No. 3 of 1869 legalised the levy of the one-anna cess, the proceeds of which, as far as they went, were to be devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads, hospitals, dispensaries and schools. No other local burdens had ever been lain upon them. So far as the mofussil towns and this city were concerned, there were various burdens cast upon them from time to time, but for a long time they had not even the power to contribute a single pie towards the advancement of education. With regard to the former Act 2 of 1862, for the first time, empowered them to make assignments for schools with the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners. In 1871, when the members perhaps remembered that in inaugurating Lord Mayo's decentralization policy this Government had to resort to provincial taxation to meet an anticipated deficit, an Act was passed (Act No. 1 of 1871) to impose on all mofussil towns the cost of their police. But with the passing of the systematic District Municipal Act of 1873, this law of 1871, was repealed, and by sec. 24, the local funds were, among other things, made applicable (1) to defray such proportion *not exceeding one-half* of the entire police charges as Government might direct, and (2) to defray such proportion of the cost of schools and colleges as the Municipality may think fit. With regard to the City of Bombay, members would remember that before Act 2 of 1865 came into force, they paid something like Rs. 60,000 towards the cost of the police. In the Act of 1865, however, a clause was suddenly inserted to impose upon it the whole cost—something like four lacks of rupees. It was instructive to note the reasons and circumstances under which this was done. When the Bill was in Council, the Hon'ble Mr. White asked:—"He should wish to be informed on what principle the 213th and 214th sections had been framed. These clauses provide that the annual expenses of the Bombay Police should be paid out of the Municipal Fund. . . The principle involved in these sections was an entirely novel one. He would beg the Council to note that the expense of the police would form a very heavy tax on the occupiers of houses. From the report of the Select Committee, it appeared that these sections had been drafted in accordance with some suggestion contained in a resolution of the Government of India. . . The Council were satisfied that this suggestion must be acted on in passing the present Bill. . . *he hoped that legislation* in this direction would not be of a partial character. If the Police were made a local charge in Bombay, *they clearly ought to be made local charge throughout the Presidency*, else the burden of paying for the Mofussil Police would be partly thrown on the taxpayers of Bombay. This was what partial legislation would amount to." (Hear, hear and applause.) It is useful to see the explanation which was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, who was in charge of the Bill. He said: "The order of the Government of India, by which the expense of maintaining the police is to be paid by each Municipality, arrived a few days before the close of last session, and consideration of the Bill was immediately suspended until the order of Government had been considered. In the Government Resolution it was shown that throughout India here was a variety of ways by which the police of towns was supported. The Government of India have ordered, and that an order is no doubt in process of being carried out that *one uniform system should* be introduced into India in which the expenses of local police should be paid out of local funds." It would be thus seen that this city was saddled with the cost of the police on the supposition that the mofussil towns would be treated alike. While thus dealing with the question of the police, the Act of 1865 refrained not only from casting on the city the burden of primary education, but did not even empower it to contribute anything towards it even voluntarily. It was in 1872, when Sir Andrew, (then the Hon'ble Mr.) Scoble brought in a Bill to authorize the Bench of Justices to do so at their discretion. Our Municipal Act of 1872 placed the city in much the same position as the District Municipal Actof 1873, except that the liability for the police charges was not limited to a moiety as in the case of the mofussil towns. This was the position of affairs before the Government of India promulgated its local Self-Government policy in the time of Lord Ripon. What the objects and principles of that policy were, and what were the promises and pledges held out by it had been described at length in the first letter of the Corporation to Government. Sufficient to point out that after a long discussion with the Government of India, this Government accepted that policy, and in their despatch of the 27th October 1882, they distinctly "noted *the caution against the imposition of increased local taxation.*" Government then proceeded to enact upon the legislation required to carry out the new policy thus accepted. In introducing the Bills which afterwards became Acts 1 and 2 of 1884, Sir James, (then the Hon'ble Mr.) Peile used these notable words:—"In moving that the two Bills be read the first time, I ask leave to take these Bills together, because, as the Council is well aware, their objects are identical, though the first deals with rural, and the second with urban or Municipal boards. I may in brief while I remind honourable members that in September 1881, the Government of India invited renewed attention to the views enunciated by Lord Mayo's Government in 1870 that the development of local Self-Government and the strengthening of Municipal institution are among the greatest and widest objects connected with the decentralization of Imperial finance, and desired that the Provincial Governments while being largely endowed from *Imperial* sources should "in their turn hand over to local Self-Government considerable revenues at present kept in their own hands," adding that "the existing local bodies of greatest importance are the Municipalities and the District Committees and the Governor-General in Council will be glad, if in any proposal which the Governor, in Council makes advantage as far as possible be taken of the existence of these bodies, their powers where necessary, being extended by means of legislation." In particular reference to primary education, he added "in March 1882, it was resolved to offer to certain selected Municipalities *the management of elementary education* within municipal limits. The transfer of the management of primary schools, will, when the second of these bills pass into law, be extended to all Municipalities, and the plan will be that all local receipts, such as fees and donations, will be placed to the credit of the Municipal school-board together with a grant from provincial revenues, which will be for a term of years and then open to review. The present distribution of the Provincial grant to primary instruction, and the question what this Government can now afford, and may ultimately undertake to give to the Municipalities under this head, *are now carefully examined, so that the subject may be fully dealt with as soon as the new Municipal Act is in force.*" These remarks were as applicable to Bombay as to other Municipalities, and clearly showed that the liability and obligations of Government were to be dealt with side by side with new legislation, not in the Acts themselves, but collaterally by arrangement with Government upon the principles on which the new policy was enunciated. Both the bills introduced by Sir James Peile passed into law. The local Boards Act 1 of 1884, leaving the rural districts free from the police charges, rendered it obligatory to devote the proceeds of the local cess, as far as they might go, to primary education, road, hospitals and dispensaries. 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Coming to the argument, that Government in fixing the amount of their contribution "had to and in effect did pay a due regard to the wants of the whole educational area of the Presidency, and to a fair assignment of the public revenues available for educational purposes" and that the grant was fair on the basis of population, Mr. Mehta pointed out that the comparison was unfair, because, neither the rural nor the urban, districts of the mofussil paid for police, while B

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 27.

COTTON has been in good demand during the past week, both for export and local consumption at rather higher rates in some cases. A good deal has been done in Wheat in the aggregate, and prices have further partially advanced. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market and with some further improvement in rates for Linseed and Rapeseed. Exchange has been unsettled in presence of American advices regarding Silver; but its course, on the whole, has been downward, and this evening's quotations show a decline of 3-16 to ¼d. from those which ruled last Friday. Government Paper has fluctuated under the same influence as Exchange, and Four per cents are now ⅝ lower than they were a week ago. There has been more demand for Money, and the Bank of Bombay has raised its rates by one per cent. Freights have latterly become weaker, especially for ready and near shipment, but are now firm again for loading after March. The Import Market continues to respond to the movement in Exchange, and we report a slight improvement in staple Manufactures of some descriptions: but the demand has been mainly of a retail character.

MONEY.—Although the abstention of the directors of the Presidency Bank from advancing their rates of discount at their meeting last Thursday, retaining their minimum at the low level of three per cent., did not point to any greater increase in the demand for Money than would serve to employ a portion of the abnormally heavy Cash Balance held for the time of year, without necessitating a check on the outflow, the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, disclosed the large falling off in the Balance, since the date of the previous Return of some 75¼ lakhs making close upon 139 lakhs in a fortnight and bringing down the Balance to 374¼ lakhs. As was the case during the previous week, the item showing the greatest movement was Private Deposits, which had diminished by 58½ lakhs; a considerable accession to Loans, say, 12½ lakhs, also took place; and though the increase in Bills Discounted was comparatively trifling, the total expansion of the trade demand was represented by nearly 71½ lakhs. In view of this, the directors, as was expected, put up their rates by one per cent. yesterday, so that the minimum now stands at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened weak on last mail day in response to a lower quotation for Silver from New York, and ⅛d. below the rates given in our last weekly report was quoted. Bank Demand was done at 1s. 5 1-16d. for February delivery, and a little for March at 1s. 5⅛d.; Credits having been scarce at 1s. 5 5-16d. for February, and 1s. 5⅛d. for March, for three months' sight Paper, but the usual Saturday slackness in business prevailed. The feeling, at closing, was quiet but steady, with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 5⅛d. for April, and Credits 1s. 5⅛ for March, and 1s. 5 7-16d. for April. The market re-opened with a quiet feeling on Monday morning and at 1-16d. below Saturday evening's rates, say at 1s. 5d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, and Calcutta coming easy at about the same rates as ours, a further fall of 1-16d. took place here. Very little business transpired in either direction, and the market closed quiet at the reduction. The feeling was rather easier again on Tuesday morning, and some business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5⅛d. for near delivery, and at 1s. 5 5-32d. and 1s. 5 3-16d. for all March; but in the afternoon rates were 1-16d. higher, very little, however, having been done at the advance. There was no enquiry for Bank Paper. 1-16d. higher than Tuesday's closing rates was quoted on the market opening on the following morning with a steady feeling, say 1s. 5d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight credits, and a fair supply of the latter were placed at 1s 5⅛d. for near delivery, and 1s. 5 5-16 to ⅜d. for forward, the ready rate afterwards advancing to 1s. 5 5-16d. The feeling at closing was quiet and rather unsettled pending the receipt of fresh quotations for Silver and of news of the result of Council drawings. Yesterday the market opened firm, with rates a shade higher than they closed at on Wednesday evening, but became very irregular, and closed flat. Business was done in ready Bank Demand at 1s. 5⅛d. and in Telegrapic, for transfer to the middle of March, at 1s. 5 3-32d., and April onwards at 1s. 5⅛d.; and a moderate amount of Private Bills came out at current rates. There was no change at opening this morning, and the market after having been rather flat all day, with not much doing in either direction, closed quiet but steady at our quotations for ready business, and with forward Demand and Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 5 7-16d. for the end of March delivery, and April transfer, respectively; and Credits at 1s. 5 5-16d. for March-April.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. to 1-5
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.
Francs 3 months sight	1'32¼
Do. 6 months sight	1'33¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining at the close of last week, the fall in rates for Fours having been about ⅝ per cent. both for Money and Account. The market closed with an easy feeling at 103⅜ for cash, 103½ for the 2nd March settlement and 102 13-16 to ⅞ for the April account. A further decline of ⅛ per cent. for Money, and ¼ per cent. for Account was established in the price of Fours on Monday in presence of advices regarding Silver; but at the close the feeling was firm at the reduction, say 103½ for cash and the next settling day, and 102⅞ for the April account. The market was firm in tone on Tuesday, and ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. of the late fall in Fours was recovered. Business was done for the coming settlement at 103⅜ to 103 5-16, and closing rates were 103 5-16 for cash, 103¼ for the near account, and 102 15-16 for April. On the following day, the market was strong and advancing, and a further rise in rates for Fours took place, closing quotations having been 103 9-16 for cash, 103 7-16 for the next settling day, and 103⅛ for the April account. Yesterday, Four per cents. declined one per cent. for Money and Account in the earlier part of the day, and a further drop to the same extent afterwards took place in the cash price, but for Account the feeling was steady at the closing quotations of 103⅜ for the coming settlement and 103 1-16 for the April account, the final cash price having been 103 7-16. To-day the market has been weak and declining, and a considerable drop in the price of Fours has taken place, closing quotations being 103⅛ for cash and the 2nd proximo, and 102 15-16 for the April account; with 4½ per cents. 106½ nominal at which they have been quoted throughout the week.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan, and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 106 and par, respectively.

SHARES have been a quiet market again throughout the week, and our quotations this evening show comparatively few changes from those ruling a week ago. We note, however, an advance of Rs. 15 in Star of India and Manockji Petit Cotton Mill Shares; of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokuldas and Britania; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Framji Petit, Luckmidas, and Swadeshi. On the other hand, Southern India have declined Rs. 20; Coorla, Rs. 15; National, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10; Hindostan, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5; and Anglo-Indian Rs. 2. In Press shares, Fort have declined Rs. 100; Akbar Rs. 35; and Colaba, Rs. 10; while Manmar have advanced Rs. 7½; and Bombay Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares, Maharanee Ice are Rs. 5 lower; Phillips and Co. have advanced Rs. 3; Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall in Exchange has led to a small advance in the value of staple *Grey Goods*; but the demand has been irregular and intermittent, following the fluctuations of Exchange. There has been a strong retail enquiry throughout the week, and rates have improved a little in consequence, dealers having been firm; but wholesale buyers generally have been out of the market. *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed* and Printed Goods have been in moderate request at current rates; and the some may be said of *Local Goods*. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are put down at 3,800 packages; and those of *Local Goods* at 1,600 bales.

YARN.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week, in a quiet market, but with prices quite unchanged. The Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hong Kong for the week ending on Monday aggregated 4,000 bales with an improvement of half a dollar a bale on 20s. This news has led to a very large business being done here in that count, but rates have not improved at all. No. 10 has fund buyers to the extent of 2,000 bales, and 12s. has moved a little, but no business has transpired in 6s to 8s. The sales for the week are estimated at 10,000 bales and the market closed steady at the following official quotation:—

Twist...	...No.	6s. Mule, As.	4½	to 4½	per lb.
,, ...	... ,,	8s. ,,	4½	,, 5	,,
,, ...	... ,,	10s. ,,	4½	,, 5½	,,
,, ...	... ,,	12s. ,,	4½	,, 6	,,
,, ...	... ,,	16s. ,,	5½	,, 6	,,
,, ...	... ,,	20s. ,,	5½	,, 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,,	24s. ,,	6½	,, 6¾	,,
,, ...	... ,,	30s. ,,	7	,, 7½	,,
,, ...	... ,,	40s. ,,	8	,, 7¾	,,

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been dealt in to a moderate extent during the past week in a steady market, and with quotations of all description unchanged. *Iron* also has been steady at previous rates but with much doing.

COAL.—Sales of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff have been reported during the week at Rs. 17½ per ton; and of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 14½ per ton; while a cargo of Hartings Hartley, for March-April shipment, found buyers at Rs. 13¾ per ton. The Market closed firm this evening at Rs. 17½ for Ponell's, March-April shipment, and Rs. 15 for Davison's sellers' prices.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market closed last week with a steady feeling but with little fresh business doing, and that little more for exporters' than for local spinners' account. On Monday, however, there was a return of activity, and considerable transactions took place on that day and thereafter, though on most days the Mills were larger buyers than shippers. The tone of the market has been steady throughout the week, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established in prices of Bhownugger and Khangaum on Tuesday, and of Re. 1 to Re. 1½ in Belatee and Broach on the following day. The ready purchases during the week for local account, have, as usual, been chiefly in Julgaum, at Rs. 164-17; but a good deal has also been done in Bengals, at Rs. 152-63; Broach, at Rs.207-13: Oojun, at Rs. 168-82; Khangaum, and Ginned, at Rs. 177-81½; Nugger, at Rs. 171-9; Dhulia, at Rs. 154-6; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 182-98; with smaller lots of Barsee, at Rs. 191-7; Pachora, at Rs. 160-5; and Veraval, at Rs. 164-77. Some 6,000 bales of Compta for May delivery, were also contracted for at Rs. 180 per candy. The principal lots taken for export have been Bengals, at Rs. 155-70½; Julgaum, at Rs. 166-76½; Nugger, at Rs. 174-80; Indore, and Ginned, at Rs. 174-90; Dhulia, at Rs. 153½-59; Mows, at Rs. 183-94; and Bhownugger at Rs. 193-74; together with some parcels of Barsee, at Rs. 192½-200; Karanja Ginned at Rs. 182-9; Chalisgaum at Rs. 163; Veraval, at Rs. 168-76; and Oojein, at Rs. 184. Some contracts in Broach for Marchdelivery, at Rs. 206, are also reported for exporter's acconnt. The market closed steady this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 higher than they weres week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have amounted to 81,500 bales—quite the heaviest week so far this year—against 77,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 79,000 bales during the corresponding week last season. The decrease in total Receipts of new cotton is rather less than was shown a week ago, at 138,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 175-3 27-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 161-3 19-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 151-3¾d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) March.	,, 191-4 7-32d.	
Do. Good do do	,, 181-4 3-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good (Feb.-March)	,, 171-3 13-16d.	
Do. Good do	,, 163-3⅝	
Broach, Fine (March)	,, 214-4 11-16d.	
Do. Good do	,, 204-4¼d.	
Belatee, Fine	,, 174-3¾d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 167-3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 163-3⅜d.	
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	,, 201-4 7-16d.	
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 191-4 7-32d.	
Do. Good ,,	,, 185-4 3-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar Good (April)	,, 192-4¼d.	
Westerns Good (May)	,, 181-4 1-32d.	

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	187,500	274,500
Hingunghat	16,300	24,500
Berar	169,500	213,000
Khandeish	205,700	180,500
Barsee and Nugger	40 500	53,000
Sind and Persian	8,500	20,000
Broach	31,000	26,500
Dhollera	17,500	22,500
	676,500	814,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the Week	80,289	79,838	82,941
From 1st Jan. to 26th Feb.	577,193	585,978	556,735
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	35,673	43,202	39,556
From 1st Jan. to 26th Feb.	193,734	277,813	309,337
Clearances to Calcutta, Cocanada, &c.			
For the Week	3,033	2,124	911
From 1st Jan. to 26th Feb.	29,852	10,201	6,228

WHEAT was strong in tone at the close of last week, with a large export business passing, and rates for *White Pessy*, of both qualities, advanced one anna per cwt., and on re-opening on Monday the market was firm, though with less doing, and a further advance of half an anna per cwt. was established in *Pessy*, making the rates Rs. 4-13 per cent. for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-12 for 85 per cent. The feeling remained firm on the following day, and after upwards became steady, but with no further cahnge in rates, and only a moderate business passing.

SEEDS remained steady last Saturday at our last weekly quotations, but with not much doing, and on Monday the tone of the market became firm, and prices both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* were put up half an anna to two annas per cwt. and were afterwards maintained at the advance though with only a moderate business passing day by day. Other descriptions are unchanged; and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat.	,, 6-14-0 to ,, 7-4-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	,, 6-8-0 ,, ,, 6-10-0 ,,
Do. do. Red	,, 6-2-0 ,, ,, 6-6-0 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891 cwt.	1890 cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for the Week	59,634	53,042	57,690
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th February	1,050,300	692,031	839,113
Linseed for the Week.	735,915	69,603	46,724
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th February	543,004	221,184	252,751
Rapeseed for the Week	23,013	29,390	9,603
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th February	105,564	143,106	105,146
Gingellyseed for the Week	89,856	64,841	26,325
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th February	537,975	340,242	387,476

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. cwt.	1890. cwt.	1889. cwt.
Wheat for the week	44,988	16,584	81,294
Do. from 1st January to 26th February	1,022,796	620,145	1,257,537
Linseed for the week	52,315	5,006	41,576
Do. from 1st January to 26th February	413,774	149,170	340,573
Rapeseed for the week	34,339	1,506	17,782
Do. from 1st January to 26th February	162,464	79,995	277,478
Gingelly seed for the week	25,470	28,286	40,921
Do. from 1st January to 26th February	273,712	319,633	327,234

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 26.

Bromhead, Col. Beng. S. W. Bord, from Allahabad.
Chandler, 2nd Lt., Bo., 2nd Middlesex, on leave, from Deolali.

FEBRUARY 27.

Young, Lt., Beng, South Wales Bord, on leave, from Allahabad.
Sarnes, Surgeon, Bo. Med Staff, on leave, from Kirkee.
Leckie, Lt.-Col., 19th Bo. I., on leave, Nusseerabad.
Coddington, Lieut, Beng, 1st Hants Regt., on leave, from Rangoon.
Bland, Major, Beng, R.A., on duty, from Agra.

DEPARTURE—FEBRUARY 27.

Sunderland, Col, Beng, on half-pay, to England.
Sarnes, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, on leave, to Australia.
Hardinge, Surg-Maj, Bo Med Staff, on leave, to Shanghai.
Glasgow, Lt-Col, Beng, 1st Suffolk Regt, on duty, to Jhansi.
Barrow, Major, 12th B. I., on duty, to Benares.
Norman, Lt, Beng, on duty, to Rajanpur.
Norman, 2nd Lt, Beng, 2nd Rl Warwick Regt, on duty, to Mooltan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th February, 1891.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade this day (Saturday), the 28th instant.

2. The Rifle Ranges at Coorla will be available for class-firing this afternoon, the 28th instant.

3. "F" Company's class-firing will commence on Wednesday, the 4th proximo, and close on Wednesday, the 11th proixmo. Any member not completing his class-firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for Company Prizes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The annual camp will commence this day, the 28th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 28th February, 1891.

1. The Corps will parade to-day at 4-15 p.m. punctually at Sir Richard Temple Statue, and pro

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASING IRRITATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a violent article on the treatment the ex-Empress Frederick has experienced at the hands of the Parisians, says that the German people are outraged by the insults heaped upon her Imperial Majesty by the French.

The article finishes by demanding that satisfaction be asked from the French people and their Government.

LAUNCH OF TWO NEW IRONCLADS BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Her Majesty the Queen yesterday launched the two new Ironclads, the Royal Arthur and the Royal Sovereign, at Portsmouth, in the presence of huge crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

The weather was superb.

THE INDIAN FACTORY LAWS.

Lord Cross has declined to receive a deputation from the Lancashire cotton trade relative to the Indian Factory Laws, believing that the Indian Government Bill in reference thereto will satisfy all purposes.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, with the outward English Mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 21st instant, arrived here at 10 p.m. yesterday.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

An Army Order of the 27th instant notifies that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant General, the Military Secretary, and one Aide de-Camp, will proceed to Aden on a tour of inspection, leaving Bombay on 7th March. His Excellency will leave Aden on the 17th, and arrive at Bombay on the 22nd idem.

Surgeon R. Holyoake, General Duty, Bombay District, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Sanitarium at Chikulda.

With reference to Army Order No. 454-2 of 1890 it is notified for information that indents for fitted veterinary wallets as allowed by A. R. I. Vol. VIII paras 295A and 295B be submitted to the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. In case of a discharged soldier of the Native Army re-enlisting he need not on joining his new corps be exercised through a recruit's course of musketry unless he missed an annual training.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Harrington officiating Wing Officer, on probation 1st Bo. I. Grenadiers, is attached in the same capacity to the 19th Bombay I.; and Lieutenant Chitty, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, to take effect from the 26th of January.

23rd Regiment Bo. I.—Lieutenant Wolsely, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer.

Station Staff Captain Payze, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer 8 second Class, Poona.

Under instructions from the Horse Gaurds Lieutenant Armstrong, Lancaster Regiment, has been directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted when resigning his probationary appointment on the Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Armstrong will travel at public expense, under para 228 A. R. I Vol. part I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain Channel, just completed his Staff College course, has been posted to the 26th Field Battery R. A.

Under instructions from the India Office Head Quarters Colonel-on-Staff Lewes has been directed to proceed from Bombay to Ootacamund, on appointment to the Madras Circle, under A. O. I. Vol. part 2 para. 513, clause K.

Colonel Shortland has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, Bombay Circle, vice Col. Lewes.

Under instructions from the India Head-Quarters it is intimated that Captain Jellett, Adjutant, R. A., Bombay, has been appointed Staff Captain, Bombay Circle, vice Captain Owen promoted.

Captain Von Donop No. 4 Battery Eastern Division, has been appointed Adjutant R. A., Bombay, vice Captain Jellett appointed to the Staff Corps.

Major-General Thornton has been permitted to proceed to England on promotion, under para 229 A. A. R. I. Vol 10 part I.

With the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Connaught Rangers 1st Batn—Major Carpenter to remain in England from 14th April to 16th May, 1891, on private affairs.

Grant of three months' leave to England, on private affairs, has been awarded to Major Shephard, First Royal Fusiliers.

It has been notified in Army Order No. 87, of the 13th instant, and approved by the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

R. A. Captain Harkness, 1st Battery, Western Division, from 19th January to 18th April, 1891.

An extension of leave on the recommendation of the Medical Board of the M. Regiment, is granted to captain and Adjutant Saville to go to England, for 184 days, on private affairs.

B. B. C. I. Volunteers.—Major Luard to go to England for 8 months, on private affairs.

Second-Lieutenant Schofield to proceed to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Mr. S. Surgeon Barnes, to proceed to Australia for 6 months, on private affairs.

B. B. C. I. Volunteers.—Captain Woolcombe, to go to England, for 18 months, on private affairs.

G. I. P. Volunteers.—Lieutenant Abbott, to go to England, for 18 months, on private affairs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta this evening.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here yesterday evening.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 7th instant, arrived at Hongkong this morning, the 27th idem.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sales steady.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 4¼d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent.	76¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
Bar Silver	44⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,300,000, increase, £300,000; public deposits, £13,000,000, increase, £1,400,000; other deposits, £28,500,000, increase, £300,000; other securities, £31,200,000, increase, £1,200,000; notes and gold, £16,100,000, increase, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

COLONEL DALRYMPLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

Colonel Dalrymple leaves England on the 13th of March to take up the Deputy Quartermaster-Generalship at Simla early in April.

THE AGRA COMMAND.

Colonel Gerald Morton will succeed Brigadier-General Pretyman at Agra. He had lately been nominated Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, England.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

Good conduct pay is to be sanctioned for the Madras and Bombay Cavalry and Regiments under the Government of India, such as the Hyderabad Contingent and Central India Horses, same as that given to the Bengal Cavalry.

MR. RIBBENTROP.

Mr. Ribbentrop, head of the Forest Department, arrives at Bombay on Saturday, resuming charge from Mr. Hill, who goes on furlough for two years.

A NEW MUSKETRY COURSE.

A musketry course, with slight modifications, have been sanctioned by the home authorities for British Troops in India as was introduced two years ago into the Native Army. The British Regiments in India will go through the new course this year.

MR. H. S. BARNES.

On Mr. H. S. Barnes taking up the post of Revenue Commissioner in Beluchistan, he will also be made Judicial Commissioner in order to relieve the Agent to the Governor-General of judicial work in connection with High Court functions discharged so far as the native population is concerned.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Age Bill and Factory Act Amendment Bills, will engage the attention of the Legislative Council next month. The Indian Bankruptcy Bill will not be taken up during the session of the Government of Calcutta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The services of Surgeon-Major Gilligan, Bengal Establishment, has been replaced in the Military Department, as also those of Lieut. E. H. Bernard, Commandant, Upper Burmah Military Police.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, C.S., has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Mr. A. H. Martindale, Political Agent, Bhopal, who has been granted furlough for eight months, will be succeeded by Colonel G. Peart, Bombay Staff, Commanding Bhopal Battalion.

Haji Muhamed Abdul Shukur Padsha Sahib officiates as Turkish Consul at Madras.

Captain M. Meade has been appointed Political Agent at Baghelkhund and Superintendent of the Rewah State.

Captain H. Ramsay, Bengal Staff, has been appointed Political Agent at Bhopawar.

Colonel A. Pulman, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, reverts to his Military employment.

Mr. H. C. Hill, officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, has been granted furlough for 22 months.

Six young men have been appointed by the Secretary of State as Assistant Conservators of Forests in Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces, and Burmah.

Mr. Arthur Strachey, Indian Law Reporter, Allahabad High Court, goes on leave for seven months; Mr. W. K. Porter, barrister, officiates.

The appointment of the Rajah of Bingha and the Hon'ble J. Woodburn of the North-West Council as members of the Vicergal Council, has been notified. Both these took their seats at to-day's meeting of the Viceregal Council.

Mr. C. J. Baker, State Railways, officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Work Department, vice Mr. L. Prickett, proceeding on leave.

The services of Mr. W. H. Sherman, Estate Railways, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Gwalior State.

Colonel J. Gierson, Bombay Staff, Examiner, second class, has been promoted to first class.

Major T. F. Hobday, Assistant Commissary, has been appointed Commissary General, Commissariat Department.

Surgeon-Major Reid, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta; and Colonel H. Wylie, Political Department, have been granted six months' leave each.

Mr. J. Taylor, Assistant Comptroller-General, has been granted two years' furlough without medical certificate.

Mr. R. J. Whitten, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed Commissioner for Salt Revenue Northern Indian on and from 1st March. The duty on Aden salt has been fixed at one rupee per 140 pounds.

CENSUS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

The following was the result of the Census taken last night in Poona city and its subarban limits:—Men, 65,848; women, 58,920; houses occupied 29,559; and houses unoccupied 8,481.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Malta, Ismailia, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Lambe
Mr J Caldecott
Rev and Mrs Hudson and family
Miss Jennings
Rev W Burgess and child
Rev W H Picker and family
Mr G Savielle
Rev W T Hollins
Lady Tichborne
Mrs Macleod
Miss A M Nevill
Mr and Mrs Aslipitel
Mr and Mrs Shakspeare
Miss E A Elliot
Mr and Mrs G F Stobbins
Mr G W Stebbins
Mr Mrs and Miss F G Tyndo
Rev and Mrs Sandboy
Col G M Abbott
Miss Boyle
Mr H Chalmers
Mr and Mrs Adam Sykes
Mr Robert Rees
Mrs Merriman
Chief Justice Way
Mr Belt
Mr Penny Feather
Miss Tew
Hon Tollemache
Mr R Laddlaw
Miss Mayberry
Mr W G Wiett
Mr R P Russell
Mrs Whittaker
Mr W H Hunt
Mr E Hipbollia
Mr Jas Tamley
Mr Hastings
Mr N B Dalal
Mr Argun Singh
Mr T Brock
Rev J Groom
Mr H H Adam

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Bloomfield
Mr Rose Carvers
Mr and Mrs J J Quin
Mrs Hill
Mr D Morgan
Mr Paterson
Mr J Chisholm
Lady Louisa Magenis
Hon Edith Johnston
Mrs and Miss Alden
Miss Carpenter
Mr F Marshall
Mr and Mrs S C Deirs
Rev McCausland
Rev McPhun
Mr F Whitney
Captain R Lee-Warner
Mr C W Burn
Mr A R Sayani
Mr A R Sayani, Jr
Mr D T Womey
Miss Smith
Mr G A Tomkinson
Mr R P Russell
Mr and Mrs W L Thomas
Capt N E Jenkins
Major and Mrs Bland
Mr G Herbst
Mr John Anderson

FOR SUEZ.

Mr H Grant
Mr and Mrs Wisbardt
Miss Cort
Revd J Colbeck

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr and Mrs W A Horn.

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mrs Locke
Miss Spooner

FOR ADEN.

Col W Merriman
Major Hilderband

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H T Weighell, on 7th March, 1891.

FOR LONDON—Two Misses 8 torm and maid, two Misses Tilden, Mr and Mrs Kenneby, Mr Samuel Hoard, two Misses Hoare, Sir F and Lady Edwardes, Lakhmida Sahiba, Mr V Pais, Mr James Carrol, Mr P Steel Mr Gill, Mr Cole, Mr and Mrs Robt Miller and Miss Guiness.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J Brower, Mr Brittain, Major Campbell, Miss Alexander, Mr Middleton, Mr Falle, Mr Howson, Mr C Tonsdale, Mr H P M Jones, Miss Alexander, Mr C W E Montgomery, Mr and Mrs Gregory and infant.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Stewart, Mr D R Lyall, Mrs Osburn and child, Captain Hodgate, Mr John Reames, Miss Elliott, Mrs Dunlop, Mrs Molesworth and infant, Venible Archdeacon Lewis, Mr and Mrs Jones Bate man and infant, Mr R J Horsford, Captain and Mrs Pelty, Mrs Shaw, Mr E Dane, Miss Pringer, Mr H S Spencer, and Mr G A Tomkinson.

FOR MALTA—Mrs and Miss Delafield and maid.

FOR ADEN—H E General Sir Geo Greaves, General Gataore, Col G C Hogg, Colonel Greig, Major Spratt, and Captain Peyton, A-D-C.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 6.

SHALL we have a Catholic Chancellor, a dramatic school, a new shake-hands—these considerations have convulsed our little world for the last week. But do not misunderstand me—do not imagine that the proposals were alternative—that failing the right to be made Chancellor of England, a Catholic judge might be solaced with the presentation of a scholarship in the dramatic school—or that a new fashion in hand-shaking should be inaugurated to satisfy the aspirations of a disappointed dramatic student. No—the political world jogs with its own little grievance, the histrionic department of life vibrates about its little personal fad, while the social circle oscillates gracefully in the endeavour to settle the grave question: What is the correct attitude and the exact angle to be maintained by the "Society" arm while perpetrating the "Society" shake-hands? The debate on the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill is over—the letters on the dramatic college question are dwindling, but the solemn subject of the hand-shake of the future is still unsolved. Some suggest "that the coming greeting should be the kiss." Do not shudder, oh Anglo-Indian Mrs. Grundy! It is not suggested to introduce the kiss in its common or garden variety—the kiss bucolic with a hug and a loud chirrup—nor the stage kiss—that beautiful make-believe—nor even the kiss of peace as adapted to the tastes of the clergy. The kiss that finds favour, is the butterfly kiss, blown from the lips to the finger tips—the innocent little kiss with which baby retiring in her nurse's arms, favours her admirers. What sweeter form of salutation could we adopt?

***

In view of the receptions to be held by her Majesty the Queen in March, there are some new rules for the guidance of ladies who wish to be introduced. Last year, it was enacted that a lady might present one other lady beside her daughters and daughters-in-law. It has been found necessary to add that the lady presented must be on visiting terms with her introducer as, in spite of the various efforts to abolish the introduction of unfit persons there are ladies (?) willing for a consideration to bring them forward, and when confronted with their misdeeds to plead ignorance of presentee's antecedents. It is said that the lists have been very strictly scrutinised, and that several ladies who showed little appreciation of her Majesty's wishes and their own honour, have been struck off the rolls.

***

At the Dublin drawing-room this week, Lady Iveagh, the wife of the new baronet, was credited with the glory of wearing the most strikingly handsome gown. It was pearl white, with rich embroidery in gold and silver, and was set off by her magnificent diamonds and flowers, a posy of arnum lilies and begonia leaves, tied with a bow knot and long streamers of gold ribbon.

***

Thermidor, say the Parisian fashion-purveyors, will bring us back from the Byzantine embroideries and oriental magnificence inspired by Cleopatra, to the severity of the Directoire style. Three-quarter jackets, revers, huge buttons, rich stuffs, velvets, satins, and brocades are superseding the delicately jewelled gauzes that were too ephemeral to be popular except with the very whose style was adapted to fairy-like draperies. The cold weather has almost done away with decollete bodices, except for official dinners, or very large receptions. The dresses worn at the dinners, given lately in Paris by the Duchesse de la Torre, the Duchesse de Gramont, the Baronne Alphonse de Rothschild, and Mdme. Standish, were velvet relieved by precious stones, or bordered with fur. Flowers, as unsuited to the season, were set aside for feathers, in the hair as well as ornamenting the dress.

***

It appears that lady dress-makers as well as their humbler sisters of the craft are liable to go what is popularly called "smash." According to a society paper which encourages lady traders, the absolute financial collapse of a very prominent member of their body has brought to light some remarkable and instructive disclosures of extravagant and reckless trading, and total disregard for business habits and customs. Among the creditors are private friends, as well as purveyors, and it is to be feared that the case will make things somewhat uncomfortable for respective lady shop-keepers as wholesale houses, which have hitherto been liberal in giving credit to lady traders, will naturally be more circumspect in future. That a lady should fail in business is not really a thing to wonder at. The surprising fact is that she should have the audacity to undertake a business for which neither her education, her associations, nor her experience has fitted her.

***

The present generation of ladies thinks it knows everything. In one of the monthlies (the *Contemporary Review* I think), Miss A. Ada Bull says a few good servants are so hard to get now-a-days. She attributes it to want of training. But is that the case? Is it not rather the great wave of thought that has set servant-girls discontented and anxious for a better life, just as it has set Miss Bulley to writing articles for the magazines (a thing her mother, or grand-mother would probably have shuddered at), and has encouraged so many other ladies, who twenty-five years back, would have been hemming dusters all day long, to step on the platform or even into the pulpit to plead for more congenial work and a higher aim in life for women.

***

When Miss Bulley descants on the advantages of domestic service, does she speak from experience? Probably not—those who wonder at a servant's discontent and aversion to her work, have usually never washed a tea cup, or done anything more arduous than using the feather brush at rare intervals in their cabinet of bric-a-brac. To train young servants is one thing—to get them to use their knowledge is another. Years of instruction will not make up for the want of a true vocation. To a calling there are, however, hundreds of men and women, whose minds seem especially adapted to regulating and tidying other people's disorder and *debris*. If domestic service were recognized as an honorable profession, there would be plenty of candidates from all classes willing to undertake service. But as long it means bondage, bad pay, and want of appreciation, the advent of good servants to join the ranks will be like angel's visits few and far between.

***

If ladies would occasionally undertake the entire domestic duties of a house, they would soon learn to appreciate the tax it must be to carry it on from day to day; for there is fatigue even for those who play at house-keeping. Some ladies, however, can act in any capacity *con amore*. A few days ago, a well-known London hostess, who is renowned for her culinary skill entertained a select part of ten epicurean bachelors at a banquet altogether prepared by her own clever hands. Her butler and footman too, were given holiday, while her daughters in quiet costumes suited to their position, waited with deftness and grace on their guests, observing the same decorum and silence as the ordinary attendants. The dinner was so very successful (from the bachelor view, of course,) that the hostess has promised to repeat the experiment.

***

Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt has been setting an example of elegant moderation to the other entertainers in New York. At her last kettledrum, the refreshments were limited to bouillon, sandwiches, and champagne, and sentimental couples were not provided for with the usual trans-Atlantic liberality —the supply of cosy corners, bowers, and draperied recesses having been cut off by the unsympathetic hostess. Is it the proximity of Lent that has suggested this asceticism?

***

It is hard to say which is most remarkable, the inventive genius of Americans, or the exceeding ease with which they adapt their inventions to circumstances. Last week, the phonograph revived the voice of a dead prima donna at her burial, this week we hear of Mr. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain), and his wife assisting at his mother's funeral service through the medium of the telephone. The Rev. J. D. Beecher preached the funeral sermon on Mrs. Langdon at Elmira (N. Y.), and her son and daughter-in-law listened 450 miles away in Hartford, Coun.

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The Prince of Wales has presented Mr. John Hare with a very nice cigar case in silver, on which is engraved a funny little pictorial pun: A hare's head looking through a pair of spectacles as a memorial of the pleasure which the Prince derived from Mr. Hare's playing at Sandringham in the Pair of Spectacles. In introducing the Princess of Wales to Mr. Hare on the night of the entertainment, the Prince's happy tact in saying pretty things came out. Mr. John Hare has known me, said H. R. H., for more than twenty years.

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In the *Westminster Review* there is an interesting paper by Mr. C. N. Barham on Child-Marriage in India, in which he gives English people an insight into some of the great disadvantages of the system. Talking of Indian mothers he stops short: "There are," he says, "no mothers, there is in India only a race of crushed, down-trodden child-bearers. It is only," says Mr. Barham, "through the women of India that reform can be brought about; legislation can do little, and he calls on English women for help." The wail of the girl-wives of India has rung in our ears, with an exceeding bitter cry he says, quoting Elizabeth Barrett Browning—

"Do you hear the children crying, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?"

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE has found an interesting relic of Mr. Bradlaugh's early life. In an old diary, which he had not opened for forty years, he discovered a copy of a small handbill, dated 1850, announcing a lecture by "Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Jun.," at the Philpot-street Hall. The subject of his lecture—the first ever given by Mr. Bradlaugh, who was then seventeen years of age—was "The Past, Present, and Future of Theology." Mr. Holyoake was the chairman. The bill is to be reproduced in facsimile, and copies will be sold for the benefit of the Freethinkers' Benevolent Fund.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

THE following matches have been recently played:—

I.—CALCUTTA MEDAL (HANDICAP).

There was a large entry for this medal, but the play was indifferent, only one player did the round under 50. This was Mr. Page, whose 43 was a steady, well-played round. Although, with four points off, Mr. Page's net score was 44, this was not quite good enough to win, as one of the players with a long Handicap—Mr. D. A. Pardie was 52-12, or 40 net—a score no one could get near. The following are the full scores:—

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mr. D.A. Pardie	52	—12	40*
Mr. W. G. Page	48	— 4	44
Mr. R. M. Gray	54	— 8	46
Mr. T. R. Phillips	58	—12	46
Mr. M. C. Turner	58	—10	48
Mr. M. F. Reid	51	— 2	49
Dr. D. MacDonald	50	Scratch	50
Mr. W. Milne	60	—10	50
Mr. A. Taylor	59	— 9	50
Mr. J. Stiven	51	Scratch	51
Mr. T. Summers	55	— 3	52
Lord Colin Campbell	62	—10	52
Mr. J. A. Milne	59	— 3	56
Mr. C.E. Nixon	Retired		
Mr. R. G. Oxenham	Retired		

*Winner of Calcutta Medal.

MATCH FOR HOLES-HANDICAP.

This was the first hole-match of the season, and it drew an entry of sixteen players, those receiving handicap allowances starting with so many holes up. Six holes was made the limit, and, on this Bombay round of ten holes the odds of six holes is a very heavy balance to wipe out, for, in order to win, a scratch man must win seven out of the ten holes, by no means an easy task, as several of the holes are so simple, that the merest tyro may easily halve most of them. To show that the scratch men had an all but impossible task before them, one has only to mention the fact that the three scratch men were all disposed of in the very first round. Mr. Turner and Lord Colin Campbell had, in the first ties, a very close match, which was won by the former by one hole. Mr. Page and Mr. Buchanan had also a close match, finishing all even, but as Mr. Buchanan had one hole more of handicap he won on the round by one hole.

In the second round the matches were fairly close, Mr. W. Milne winning from Mr. Oxenham by one hole, whilst Mr. Gray and Mr. J. A. Milne won their respective ties by two holes. Mr. Summers ran right away from his opponent, and won by five up and three to play. In the third round Mr. W. Milne won from his namesake by two up and one to play, but Mr. Summer and Mr. Gray tied twice, although Mr. Gray was, on both occasions, three holes up, with three holes to play, and his opponent must have played a very determined and plucky game, winning on both occasions the three last holes. Playing the third time, Mr. Summers finally won by one hole. For the final there were left in Mr. W. Milne with five holes, and Mr. Summers with two, so that Mr. Milne had three holes up at the start. After playing four holes Mr. Milne had added one hole to his three, so his chances, with four holes up and six to play were exceedingly good. Mr. Summers, however, won the next four holes, which made them all even, with two holes to play, and as Mr. Summers won the second last hole he was "dormy" one—that is he could not *lose*, as he was one hole up, and only one left to play. Mr. Milne, however, pulled himself together, and, winning the last hole, tied with Mr. Summers. The two players, after running through all the ties, had probably by this time had enough, for they agreed to divide.

The following are the full scores:—

1ST TIES.

	Handicap.	
Mr. W. Milne	5 holes	won by 8 up and
Mr. J. Stiven	scratch	6 to play.
Mr. C. E. Nixon	scratch	won by 5 up and
Mr. R. G. Oxenham	6 holes	4 to play.
Lord C. Campbell	6 holes	won by 1 hole.
Mr. M. C. Turner	5 holes	
Mr. J. A. Milne	2 holes	won by 2 up and
Mr. M. Duncan	scratch	1 to play.
Mr. A. Taylor	5 holes	won by 3 up and
Mr. M. F. Reid	1 hole	1 to play.
Mr. R. M. Gray	4 holes	won by 1 hole.
Mr. D. Carmichael	6 holes	
Mr. J. G. Buchanan	3 holes	won by 1 hole.
Mr. W. G. Page	2 holes	
Mr. T. Summers	2 holes	won by 2 up and
Mr. D. A. Pardie	5 holes	1 to play.

II TIES.

Mr. W. Milne	won by 1 hole.
Mr. R. G. Oxenham	
Mr. M. C. Turner	won by 2 holes.
Mr. J. A. Milne	
Mr. M. F. Reid	won by 2 holes.
Mr. R. M. Gray	
Mr. J. G. Buchanan	won by 5 up and
Mr. T. Summers	3 to play.

III TIES.

Mr. W. Milne	won by 2 up and
Mr. J. A. Milne	1 to play.
Mr. T. Summers	won by 1 hole
Mr. R. M. Gray	after two ties.

FINAL.

Mr. W. Milne	Tie, and divide the
Mr. T. Summers	Handicap.

III.—THE WIMBLEDON CUP AND HANDICAP.

The Wimbledon Cup is the third of the four scratch prizes offered during the season. There was again a good entry, and on the first day's play there was some doubt as to the probable winner of the Cup. Mr. Stiven, however, with a round of 45 was well ahead of all, the next best round being that of Mr. Nixon, who did his round in 47. Then came Mr. Page with 48. The other scratch men were far behind, as Mr. Burn (who appeared in the ground for the first time this season, having just returned from furlough) was out of practice, and Dr. MacDonald was for once, not up to the mark.

On the second day the play was again rather poor, as there were only two scores below 50. Dr. D. MacDonald got round in 46, and Mr. J. A. Milne in 49, but as both had been well over 50 on the first day they had no chance of winning. Mr. Stiven played steadily, and although his round was 50, he had done so well on the first day that he came in an easy winner with an aggregate of 95. All those who did well on the first day did badly on the second, and the total for the two rounds is high, four players having tied at 102 for second places. For the handicap Mr. W. Milne and Mr. M. C. Turner tied for first place with a gross aggregate of 101—20, or 90 net. On playing off the tie, the players ran neck and neck to the last hole, at which Mr. Milne won by two strokes. The following are the full scores:—

WIMBLEDON CUP.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.
Mr. J. Stiven	45	50	95*
Mr. C. E. Nixon	47	55	102
Dr. D. Macdonald	56	46	102
Mr. J. S. Burn	51	51	102
Mr. W. G. Page	48	54	102
Mr. T. Summers	53	51	103
Mr. J. A. Milne	54	49	103
Mr. M. F. Reid	54	53	107
Mr. M. C. Turner	57	53	110
Mr. W. Milne	52	58	110
Mr. R. M. Gray	57	57	114
Mr. D. Carmichael	58	59	117
Mr. G. Clark	60	58	118
Mr. A. Taylor	58	61	119

* Winner of Cup.

HANDICAP.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mr. W. Milne	52	58	110	20	90*
Mr. M. C. Turner	57	58	110	20	90*
Mr. W. G. Page	48	54	102	8	94
Mr. J. Stiven	45	50	95	Scratch	95

*Tie.

Mr. Milne won on playing off the tie.

IV.—MATCH FOR HOLES (HANDICAP.)

A second match for holes was entered on immediately after the first, and eighteen players entered. To reduce the number to the workable sixteen two pairs were drawn, all the others having byes in the first round. The two pairs were Mr. A. Taylor against Mr. J. A. Milne, and Mr. M. C. Turner against Mr. C. E. Nixon. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Milne tied in their first round, and they had to play again when Mr. Taylor won by one hole. Mr. Nixon was out of form and his opponent won by four holes. In the second round there were several close matches. Mr. Gray and Mr. Oxenham tied, and then the latter won by one hole. Mr. Summers and Mr. Carmichael also tied, and Mr. Carmichael then won by one hole. Dr. D. MacDonald, who was drawn against Mr. W. Milne, one of the winners of the former hole match, had a stiff fight, but after clearing off the odds of three holes at the eighth hole, he won the last two holes. Mr. Stiven and Mr. Burn, two scratch men, were pitted against each other, and as was to be expected, Mr. Stiven won easily, Mr. Burn being still out of practice, Mr. Page was playing so well that from the first Mr. Taylor had not the least chance. Mr. Page won everyone of the first seven holes, which made him four up and three to play. Lord Colin Campbell also won his tie easily. There were two scratch men in the third round, and as each of them won his tie they became pitted against each other in the tie before the final. Mr. Stiven beat Mr. Page, somewhat unexpectedly, by two up and one to play, and Dr. D. MacDonald beat Mr. Reid by four up and two to play, the latter being quite off his game. Mr. Clark and Mr. Oxenham tied, and, on playing off, Mr. Oxenham won by one hole. Lord Colin Campbell again won easily by three up and two to play. There were now only four players left in, two scratch men, who had to play against each other, and two men with the limit allowance of six holes who had also to play against each other. Dr. D. MacDonald won, but the play was closer than is indicated by four up and two to play, Dr. MacDonald did this round in 44, but his opponent was only four strokes more. In the other match Lord Colin Campbell won by exactly the same amount—four holes up and two to play. Dr. D. MacDonald and Lord Colin Campbell played the final tie on Wednesday, and as Lord Colin Campbell has been playing very well all through the earlier ties he was expected to win. With six holes in hand, in a round of ten holes, Lord Colin Campbell had only to halve five holes in order to win, or he might win by winning one hole and halving three. Lord Colin Campbell began well, with four, five, and four to the first three holes, but Dr. MacDonald did better, with four, three, winning two of the first three holes. The fourth hole was halved, leaving Lord Colin Campbell so far with four holes up, and six to play. Dr. MacDonald improved in his play, and winning hole after hole, the players were square at the eighth hole with two holes to play. These were both won by Dr. MacDonald, who thus won the tie and the match by two holes, the round being done by him in 43, or only one point more than the record of the present course, 42, which was made by the same player.

This is only the second match of the season in which a scratch player has won a handicap out of over a dozen matches, a proof, if proof were needed, that the handicapping is on a generous scale.

V.—FORTY-TWO MEDAL HANDICAP (FIFTH COMPETITION.)

Yesterday morning the fifth out of six competitions was played, and there was again a considerable muster of players. The play was not very good, as there were only two scores under fifty—both by scratch players. Dr. D. MacDonald was 46, and Mr. Burn 48. Mr. Taylor was first with 54—9 or 45 net, one point less than the best scratch score. Mr. Page with 50—4 or 46 net, tied with Dr. D. MacDonald for second place. That the handicapping is good is shown by the fact the fourteen players range from 45 to 53. The following are the full scores:—

	Gross.	Hdcp.	net.
Mr. A. Taylor	54	—9	45*
Dr. D. MacDonald	46	scratch	46
Mr. W. G. Page	50	—4	46
Mr. R. M. Gray	55	—8	47
Mr. R. G. Oxhenham	57	—9	48
Mr. J. S. Burn	48	scratch	48
Mr. M. F. Reid	51	—2	49
Mr. W. Milne	56	—7	49
Mr. M. C. Turner	59	—10	49
Mr. C. E. Nixon	51	scratch	51
Mr. J. A. Milne	55	—3	52
Mr. T. Summers	56	—3	53
Mr. G. Clark	63	—10	53
Mr. J. Stiven	53	scratch	53
Lord Colin Campbell	Retired.		
Mr. D. A. Pardie	Retired.		

* Winner.

Next Wednesday and Thursday the last of the scratch prizes the St. George's gold medal will be played for, and a handicap at the same time. This is the second last of the regular matches, but some supplementary matches will be played when the programme of the season's matches is finished.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE fourth annual general meeting of members of the Cercle was held last evening in the Cercle's room, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Professor O. S. Pedraza, chairman of the committee, presiding. Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the following report of the committee for the past year:—

The committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit have the honour of submitting to the members their report for the past year. It was at the last annual general meeting of the members held in 28th February, 1890, that the new committee was elected. The members of the committee were the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, Messieurs O. S. Pedraza, C. M. Cursetjee, Gustave Rat, T. J. Bennett, M. T. Patell, N. F. Tam Col, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Ardeshir J. Cursetjee, B. E. Punagar, and J. E. Davar. This committee on entering on their functions elected, in pursuance of Byelaw No. 21 the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, president, Mr. O.S. Pedraza, vice president; Mr. B.E. Punagar, honorary treasurer, and Mr. J.C. Davar, honorary secretary. Mr. Justice Scott, having tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on account of his having had to leave Bombay on special mission to Egypt, the committee appointed Mr. P. Rousset in his place, and elected Mr. O. S. Pedraza as the president. Mr. Rousset having left Bombay the vacancy was filled up by the nomination of Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, B. A. During the past year many journals and books were presented to the Cercle. The committee cannot pass over in silence the names of the Minister of Public Instruction in France, the Alliance Francaise (Paris), Mr. Y. Vernin (Paris), Mr. Leon Bornat (Paris), Mr. H. Paul (Paris), Mr. O. S. Pedraza, and Mr. Gustave Rat, Mr. Michel Brial, the well-known *savant* and inspector of public instruction in France, having heard of the existence of the Cercle Littiraire in Bombay and of the study of French literature had been good enough to obtain for the Cercle a magnificent collection of books from the Minister of Public Instruction. The committee here take the opportunity of repeating their thanks to both these gentlemen for their handsome present. Mr. Brial, at the request of the committee, has allowed his name to be added to the list of honorary members of the Cercle. To the same list is added the name of Mr. H. T. Gues, Chancellor at the French Consulate. This gentleman after his election as an honorary member gave a proof of his sympathy with the efforts of the Cercle in receiving as one of the meetings of the members an original monologue composed by himself entitled "Une partie de plaisir a Matherani."

work of enumeration began. What with the novelty of the work entrusted to them and its difficult nature, the Police Superintendents found it no easy task in the first place to make the enumerators understand how they were to proceed. It was amusing to hear some of the younger enumerators—although they did not themselves seem to understand the joke—complain of the way in which they had been treated when distributing the Census forms; how they had been warned that if they did not return to take back the papers at a reasonable hour they would have to go without them, or if they persisted in creating a disturbance at the door while the inmates were asleep, they—the over-zealous sleepers—would rouse themselves, not to deliver up the papers, but to punish the poor enumerators for creating a breach of the peace, for which they claimed they were not responsible. The police inspectors had to coax and use all their powers of persuasion in order to assure the young men that they need fear nothing, and that with confidence they should proceed with their work. Supplied with candles and boxes of matches to give them light, the army of enumerators set off at nine o'clock for their various blocks, accompanied by police sepoys to guide them, and guard them, if necessary, from blows; and to show how useful these sepoys proved one instance may be narrated. Arrived at a dirty slum, the sepoy remained at the foot of the stairs allowing the enumerator to proceed upstairs. On going up the young man stumbled over and trampled upon someone lying asleep. There was a yell. The sepoy heard it; and imagining his charge was being beaten, and that probably the same fate awaited him if he did he remain, promptly departed round the corner. Following another band of enumerators we come to a house in a particular block. A bamboo stick is applied, first gently to the door, and then more vigorously as the first knock has no effect. Presently the door opens and out steps a little man naked but for a very dirty band around his loins. He yawns, and blinks, and gruffly enquires what in English might be rendered: "What is all the bother about?" The enumerators are sorry of course, and say so, which restores the old man to good humour, and makes him ready to listen to his intruders. They are sure that the forms delivered nearly a week ago will be ready for them, and expect them to be returned at once correctly filled up. They ask for the Census form. Imagine the disappointment and the chagrin of the enumerators, when the little man mildly replies, in his own language of course: "Oh! I forgot all about the paper." The enumerators are preparing to rate the old fellow for his carelessness, when the supervisor opportunely interferes and, instead of wasting breath and words in useless anger, he takes an ink bottle and a pen from his pocket, and after much questioning the job is done. In answer to a knock at another house a robust Maratha walks out with his *chillum* in his mouth. When asked for his form he simply blows a cloud of smoke in the air, swears, and threatens to do all kinds of damage, adding that Government ought to have taken care of him when he was a child and taught him to read and write in order that he might now be able to fill in his form. This was annoying. The enumerators had to do the filling-up themselves again, instead of getting them handed to them properly filled up. Another example of a like kind, and the poor enumerators, wondering when they will get done, should this sort of things go on, felt like deserting; but giving themselves up like martyrs to the work, they proceed. Many cases of unfilled schedules were come across, and of course that meant delay and a prolonging of the labour in some cases till daylight.

THE WORK AT BANDORA.

The hour for the commencement of the Census operations on Thursday night, in Bandora, was not definitely fixed, but in order that the several enumerators might begin at the same time, moonrise was to be the signal for them to start on their work. At a meeting of the Bandora Municipality, held a short time ago, for the appointment of supervisors for the Census operations, the following gentlemen were elected:—Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Dr. Gonsalves, Assistant Surgeon, Bandora Dispensary, Messrs. Shamrao Vithuj, Ragunath Makund, and M. C. Pereira. Each of these were appointed to several sub-divisions, Mr. C. E. Kane being general superintendent. The area embraced by the Census in Bandora was as follows:—Beginning at the railway station, the toll bar at the entrance to the Lady Jamsetji Mahim-Bandora Causeway was the southern limit; from there the line included all the houses in the Bazaar, Coliwara, Waroda, and Bandora Hill; then back again past the St. Andrew's Church, through Cantwady, on to Sherli, Chuim, Parli, Pali Hill, and Danda. The western limit was the toll bar at Kari, which embraced all the country lying between the main Andheri Road and the water [illegible] the country lying round the railway premises. The enumerator in this locality was accompanied by a man with a light, and armed with a big stick, as a precaution against the attacks of dogs when going through gullies. It was rather amusing following him a little way on his rounds. Here for instance, he is at the door of a house. The mistress of the house appears, and she, when asked to call her lord, says that he is asleep, and must not be disturbed. She offers, however, to answer any questions herself. Having gone through the schedule, the enumerator asks if there are any new arrivals. The answer is given rather hesitatingly that there is a little girl, aged 9, who has come to stay for a few days. After having filled in the columns which relate to the name, age, sex, &c., the Census functionary comes to the column "married" or "single." The mistress of the house, evidently quite astounded, asks the enumerator if he imagined it was usual in her (the Jewish) race for girls to be married at such a tender age. The Census man, equal to the occasion, replies with much gravity that in his—the Hindu caste—girls are married at a much earlier age. Just then the master of the house, evidently hearing the sound of voices, gets up, and not quite understanding the presence of four or five persons at his door, talking to his wife, advances, and slamming the door in the face of the enumerator and supervisor, begins to scold his better half for talking with people at the door at such a late hour. The enumerators in Bandora had on the whole very little trouble placed in their way, the masters of the different houses, when called upon, answering all the questions without any demur. The Secretary of the Bandora Municipality made the Bandora Railway station first the scene of his labours and issued tickets to all proceeding to Bombay at a late hour, and who were residents of Bandra. Leaving a man in his place he next hurried off to the different sections of Bandora, to afford any assistance he could in the way of correcting errors in the census sheets and generally advising the enumerators. The Census schedules were all collected by yesterday morning and handed in to the respective supervisors. The enumeration in the slaughter-houses was conducted by the employes with Mr. C. S. Smith as supervisor. The number of inhabitants taken in this establishment alone came to over 600. The general total of all the inhabitants in Bandora is estimated roughly to be between fifteen and twenty thousand.

IN MAHIM WOODS.

The crowded streets of Bombay, especially the close packed buildings of the native town, formed a marked contrast to the open country of the suburbs of Worli, the extensive toddy and palm groves of the Mahim Woods., Dadar, Sion, and Matoonga. At moonrise enumerators and supervisors, the more timid accompanied by a yellow *muggreed* Bombay policeman, sallied forth from the chowkeys in twos and threes to commence the work of collecting the schedules. Their calls lay through the darkest tracts of the woods, the thick trees of which completely hid the moon from view. As the enumerators approached the *joulee* thatched huts, their inmates, wrapped in large sheets would timidly crawl forth and squat down a few paces from them, staring in astonishment and answering, as well as they could, the questions put to them. In one instance an enumerator, becoming impatient knocking at the door, unceremoniously pushed it open and walked inside. He was rather surprised to find himself at once surrounded by a crowd of women, who raged and stormed at him for intruding. Nor did they stop chattering till the policeman with his heavy staff appeared, and threatened heavy penalty by the *Sircar* if they placed any obstacles in the way of enumeration. They gradually became reconciled and sat down beside their husbands until the officials departed. Driving through the woods one could distinctly follow the faint glimmer of the enumerators' candles which occasionally caused herds of pigs to scamper ahead of them in all directions. The baying of dogs too, showed that more than the human inhabitants of the woods had been disturbed by the nocturnal visitors. After completing a circuit, the Mahim Bazaar Chowkey was reached where the policemen had blocked the departure of and provided means to stop the approaching homeless beggars that travel over these tracts at night. Here were found men, women and children, the blind, the lame, the dumb, who seemed quite unable to understand the action of the police in compelling them to yield themselves to the *Kankroon* or *Khurbari* and answer his questions. One middle-aged Mahomedan mendicant made a loud protest and would have resented the police stopping him had it not been for the presence of his companions, who numbered over a hundred, and advised him not to resist the police. He was finally prevailed upon to sit down by the *jamadhar* offering him a *biddee* to smoke. Another robust looking mendicant who said he generally found sleeping accommodation on doorsteps and who said he had never before been subjected to such treatment by the police, was strongly of opinion the action of the *sircar* was to recruit their forces in the event of war against some unnamed enemy. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the enumerators with this class of people, especially the women, as they could not in some instances give either names or ages. On their release they caused the quiet streets of the bazaar to ring with their shouts as they made off. About midnight the collection of schedules was completed, and enumerators and supervisors began wending their way homewards to rest before resuming their labours in the morning. It is guessed roughly that the population of Dadur and Mahim will come to about twenty-five thousand.

THE FLOATING POPULATION.

It might be imagined that the work of counting the crews of the vessels in harbour would be more trying, and entail more labour than the enumeration in the city, considering the many difficulties that had to be overcome. But Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Department, in whose charge the work of enumerating the floating population was placed, concerted such plans as made the Census-taking a simple matter compared with the work on shore. The small native craft are continually moving about, and it was found on Thursday night that many which had been served with schedules had disappeared, while others which had newly arrived, had none. Of course those who have cleared without returning their schedules will be picked up at the first port they touch, while those which came in were promptly boarded. To briefly explain the system, the harbour was divided into six parts, each part being placed in charge of an officer with a large staff of clerks and enumerators under him, scouring the harbour in jolly boats and tonies. From Chowpatti to Colaba Lighthouse, Mr. Walshe looked after the work; Mr. Higgins was on duty between the Town Custom House and Modi Bunder; Mr. Miller had that portion of the harbour lying between Modi Bunder and Mazagon: Mr. Lafrenais sailed between Sion and Mazagon; Mr. Sharman worked amongst the shipping generally, roaming the whole harbour in search of stray vessels, boarding large steamers, &c., and Mr. Lorimer's district lay between Sion, Mahim, and Worlee. Now, it may be wondered, as ships are continually on the move, how it was possible to take a correct enumeration of the people in them. The plan was a simple one. For several days the Census workers were busy delivering papers and explaining what they were for to the various craft in harbour, and on Thursday night the work of collection began. From five to six thousand vessels had to be boarded, and there were only about forty boats to do that work. But, one might ask, how in such a crowded harbour, with so many thousands of vessels of all kinds, was it possible to visit them all, and in the darkness of night not to miss some of them? The plan to prevent this was simple, and yet as good a one as could be conceived. When the enumerators were done with a vessel they caused a light to be run up to the mast-head so that it could be seen at a glance which ships had been visited and which had not. The harbour, as night wore on, presented a pretty appearance. At the different anchorages the vessels standing in clusters and all lit up made a picturesque show, looking as if the harbour had been specially illuminated in honour of some great occasion. The work on board the large steam-ships was simple and quickly got through; it was the buggalows and native craft which took up all the time. For instance at the anchorage near Carnac Bunder, the vessels lay so thickly together, that, to have attempted to board them all and get the information on the spot would have taken an inconsiderable time, for although schedules had been dispersed amongst them during the few previous days, it was found they could not fill them up. The only thing to be done was to drive them on shore; and there, on Carnac Bunder three gangs of men were hard at work questioning and cross-questioning the sailors who came to them to be enumerated. Some of the men were very tractable and came willingly enough, while others, owing to laziness or stubbornness preferred to remain on board. But a remedy was found for them. A vessel coming into harbour or going out must have an arrival report, or an export pass. If the tindal of a boat declined to rouse himself he was promptly asked "Have you got your arrival report?" or "Where is your pass?" The invariable answer was "no," or that he had not got it, and then came the summons "Come ashore, and get it, and bring your Census schedule with you." That was enough. They would rouse themselves and come ashore, but invariably without their Census schedules, their excuse being that they had lost them. And then came the struggle to get the necessary information out of them. Sect and sub-caste puzzled most of them greatly; "What is your age?" too, was a poser. The man would simply open his mouth and stare blankly, while a repetition of the question would only bring out a broad grin. It required an extensive use of tae Hindustani, or Gujerati, or other vocabulary to bring out all the information that was wanted. But they were a very good-natured crowd; indeed it was their blandness and good-nature and inclination to chaff which was rather trying to the tempers of those engaged on the work. They would, moreover, after being enumerated, hang about the tables to banter with others who came up, and refuse to go away till they had sometimes to be driven. They were loath to go ashore, but once there, appeared to [illegible] They were also pressed at the free anchorage, where the crews of boats came in *tonies* alongside a barge where another set of men were at work. But it must not be thought they came of their own accord. The enumerating staff beat about their craft, despatching them to the barge to be properly counted, when they were allowed to return, to run up their light to the mast-head which secured them from further molestation, and go quietly to sleep. At Prince's Dock, and other enumerating stations the work proceeded in the same fashion. All night through the enumerators on the water, and at the various Bunders were busy, for one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers containing about seven hundred passengers was expected from Goa about day-light, and as it was guessed the enumeration of those would create a considerable amount of extra labour, the various staffs had to work hard in order to be free to amalgamate for the boarding of the new arrival. The enumeration on the harbour will not be quite finished for some time—probably not till the middle of March, for many vessels at present on long voyages will have to be boarded on their arrival in port.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

THE circus is now in first-rate working order, and delighted crowds of spectators fill the spacious tent nightly. While being the best show of the kind we have ever seen in Bombay, there is a pleasing feature about it independent of the performance itself which deserves special mention. That is the admirable arrangement of the programme, no two items of a like kind following each other, while the spectators are never kept waiting, the events coming after each other in rapid succession and the arena, therefore, being never left unoccupied except during the customary interval at half time. One of the most wonderful performances this week, and which was only briefly referred to in our opening notice, is that by the Feeley Family, six in number, who are really a troupe of most daring and accomplished acrobats. Climbing on a couple of ladders which are balanced in some mysterious manner, that it is difficult for any but themselves to understand, they pile themselves up into the air in most picturesque groups, and finish by throwing themselves to the ground, to all appearance, the most reckless manner, but the lightness with which they all land on their feet shows how agile they are. They give another performance quite equal in skill to the other, without the aid of ladders, balancing themselves on each others' heads and shoulders. One of the most noted feats in this respect is that performed by the youngest members of the family. Standing on the shoulders of one of his elders he is thrown into the air, and then after turning a somersault, he lands lightly on the shoulders of another. The two youngest of the troupe Dicky and Amelia, appear again, as trapezists. By a rope they are drawn up to a double trapeze hanging at the very top of the tent. They are called the "Lilliputian Gymnasts," and they certainly look diminutive enough sitting so far up in the air. The daring of those two young gymnasts is remarkable, performing the most risky feats with a dash that almost makes the spectator turn giddy. For instance, young Dicky will be hanging by the feet, which are caught in the ropes of the lower trapeze, and Miss Amelia, who is sitting on the bar about eight feet above, will throw herself off, and as she falls catches her young brother's hands, from which she will climb up on to the trapeze, and sitting there salute the crowd below, who reward the young performers with a hearty round of applause. So while the Feeley Family are clever acrobats, they can make the spectators laugh as well. The two Brothers Feeley as clowns give a clever and at the same time amusing performance with the "magic chairs." How they can pile the chairs one on top of another, climb on them, and let them all fall under them without hurting themselves is a marvel. Another performance, which nightly calls forth loud bursts of applause, is the exhibition by the three sisters Feeley of trick cycling. They do nothing of a particularly surprising character, but grace marks every turn, every movement, and their violin playing, when riding, is certainly clever. In horsemanship the appearance of Mr. Fillis, the proprietor, in his fanciful jockey act remains one of the features of the bill. His sensational leap from the centre of the ring on to the horse's back in a standing position when the animal is at full gallop nightly receives a perfect ovation. Next to him in importance is undoubtedly clever little Master Peacock's management in riding and driving six ponies. Miss Minnie makes a very charming appearance, giving a character act on horseback dressed to represent England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Fillis's circus is remarkable for the splendid exhibition of trained animals. One could not wish to see a more beautifully coated or proportioned animal than the Arab gelding, which Mr. Fillis puts through a series of tricks in the ring; but even more surprising is the exhibition of his three thorough-bred Hungarian horses. They are such fine animals that to see is to covet them. By no means least important among the performing animals is the elephant Bob. It is astonishing how such an apparently cumbrous brute can balance itself on a narrow footing, but its riding of a tricycle is its most surprising feat. The clowns as we mentioned before are all very amusing. The eccentric Warren not only shows considerable agility in his somersaulting over chairs, but throws a deal of fun into his performance, which creates no small amount of merriment. The musical clowns, Wallett and Holt, play on some of the most curious instruments, one of which is made out of bottles partially filled with water, and also make much merriment out of their performance. Most mirth-provoking of all, however, is the appearance of Wallett and Warren as the rival torrors. Hitherto the lions have only been on view outside the tent. To-night the cage will be brought into the arena, and their trainer will show how they can perform.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE last number of the Bhownager Darbar *Gazette* contains a draft of a proposed Act for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors in that city.

THE appeal in the Sylvis case will probably be heard by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club to-day. The owners of the pony will be represented by Messrs. Woodroffe and Jackson, that is to say, if it is decided to hear counsel on the merits of the case.

IN the Calcutta Gold Market on Tuesday there was no business doing. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 10; Sonapet, Rs. 1-1; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-4; Dhadka, As. 8; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 7; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 9; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardaggs, nominal.

SIRDAR ATAULLAH KHAN, British Agent in Afghanistan, will vacate his post shortly after six years good service in Kabul. Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, a statutory civilian in the Punjab, and Chief of the Gundapur tribe, will probably succeed him.

THE appeal of Abdulla Khan, known as the Anarkalli murderer, came before the Lahore Chief Court on Monday on the ground of extenuating circumstances as accused received grave provocation. The Court reserved judgment.

A SHOCKING triple murder is reported from Khushab, where a bunniah attempted to murder the entire family of a rival bunniah. He succeeded in killing three persons, but was pluckily arrested by a Pathan sergeant of police, who also arrested two out of three of his relatives who attempted a rescue.

THE deputation of the E. and A. I. Association that waited on Lord Wenlock with an Address of Welcome on Tuesday afternoon, doubtless came away fully satisfied with the measure of sympathy and interest displayed in his Excellency's reply. The decrease in the number of Eurasians employed in Public Offices, to which the Address alluded, was shown to be hardly entitled to the epithets "marvellous and rapid," which might better have been applied to the skill displayed by his Excellency in parrying what he thought was a blow at the Government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gantz's frank avowal of the deficient qualities of his fellow Eurasians will stimulate them to make further efforts towards improvement, especially in the matter of learning the vernaculars.

THE second of the Kabuli riot cases closed on the 23rd instant, when the jury found the prisoners (Khyrotis) not guilty and they were discharged. The five Suleimans who were convicted at Calcutta in the previous case were then brought up for sentence. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, in passing sentence, told the prisoners they had been convicted of an offence that rendered them liable to rigorous imprisonment for three years. From inquiries he had made he found their people were not frequently brought before the courts in this country as they generally behaved very well. He did not think it necessary to inflict a very severe punishment, though he was bound to punish them so far as to prevent their people taking the law into their own hands in future. The sentence was rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THE Amir has at last decided not to help Muhammad Sharif Khan of Dir with troops to recover Dir from the Khan of Jandol, at present at any rate, says the frontier paper. Muhammad Sharif's brother. Sher Muhammad, who had gone to Kabul to obtain the Amir's help, returned to Peshawar last Thursday and left for Swat. The Amir, we are informed, expressed his inability to send Afghan troops as the matter was not one concerning his own Government; but said he would consider whether he could give help later on or not. The Amir is also reported to have said: "In 1847 my grandfather, Wazir Muhammad Akbar Khan, invaded Bajaur, but met with reverses and suffered much loss. Three years ago, the Khan of Lalpura, my feudatory, also invaded Nawagi, but to no effect. Unless the campaign is carefully planned out beforehand, and has the approval of the people of the country, I should not care to take part in it. Meanwhile, the villages of Tangi and Tokhehi have been given to you, bringing in an income of Rs. 12,000 a year: so you had better remain quietly in Swat until you see your opportunity." The Amir gave a handsome *khillat* to the envoy.

THERE are workings of Kulinism which, if revealed, observes our Lahore contemporary, would provoke [illegible] to agitate for legislation to suppress them. An instance happened recently in eastern Bengal in which two girls, sisters, aged seventeen and twelve respectively, were married to two septuagenarians. When the "auspicious" day for marriage came, the girls refused to go to the *mandap* to be given away, and began to weep and scream. Immediately, however, their female relatives began to drag them to the place of sacrifice, while the victims resisted by catching hold of a pillar, being determined to withstand all force. At last when the auspicious minutes for the celebration of the marriage were about to slip away, the guardians ordered half a dozen of the male relatives to catch hold of the brides and carry them to the *mandap*, which was done amid the cries of the unfortunate young women.

LADY WENLOCK goes to Ootacamund on the 2nd proximo. Lord Wenlock rejoins her there after a short tour to North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar, some of the districts affectee by the failure of rains. His lordship leaves Madras on the 16th proximo on a tour lasting about a fortnight.

A DARING dacoity was committed on Tuesday night at Bareilly by a gang of men coming from the City on a party of travellers who had arrived by train, and who were waylaid near the District Jail. No sooner had the alarm been given than Inspector Gardiner with constables arrived on the scene and succeded in arresting six men, with some of the property plundered.

THE Lahore paper publishes the new rules promulgated by the Kashmir Council for the preservation of game in Kashmir. The rules are very complete, forbidding the destruction of the females of the animals enumerated or the destruction by battues with dogs or the selling of heads and skins, with adequately severe penalties. The rules will be very welcome to sportsmen. Europeans breaking the rules will be dealt with by the Resident.

IN the Infantry tournament at Umballa on Tuesday the 18th Royal Irish team played the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. In the first round the Rifle Brigade hemmed their opponents, and scored one goal: in the second round the Rifle Brigade continued to have the best of it, and a very fine shot by Mr. Walsh scored their second goal. In the third round the Royal Irish had the best of the beginning and shortly scored. Soon afterwards a free hit, the result of a foul, gave them their second goal. The Rifle Brigade had the advantage for the remainder of the round. The fourth round saw the Rifle Brigade score three goals, and some very good and fast play was exhibited. A fifth round was played and, after some very fast play, a most brilliant stroke by Cullinnan scored another goal for the Royal Irish. Some very fast play ensued, the match ending in favour of the Rifle Brigade by 5 goals to 3. The teams were:—Royal Irish: Captain Cullinnan (back), Mr. Kellett, Captain Doran, Mr. Garraway. Rifle Brigade: Hon'ble W. D. Cairns (back), Mr. Alexander, Hon'ble C. E. Walsh, Mr. Cosby.

IN an early chapter of his new book Mr. Montagu Williams gives a sketch of Brierly, the mad barrister:—

He had a long, flowing, snow-white beard (says our author) and was a very old man. Brierly became the terror, not only of the judges who presided at the different Criminal Courts, but of the public in general. His insanity took a peculiar form. He was under the impression that it was his mission on earth to clear the Criminal Courts of the "wicked and cheating attorneys," as he called them. He was perpetually interrupting the proceedings with observations on the subject, and more than once said that he expected soon to have accomplished his great work, and that the sons of noblemen and gentlemen would then be able to practise at the Bar. In the streets the poor old fellow was generally followed by a crowd of little boys who quizzed and otherwise tormented him. He carried about with him a red bag, which contained, not his wig and gown, but a number of large flint stones. On arriving in court, he would take these out and pile them in front of him, much to the terror of the judge and jury. When called upon to put the stones away or leave the building, he would rise and explain to the bench that he merely brought the missiles into court for his own personal protection. It would seem that he anticipated the necessity of using them to withstand, an onslaught from the wicked solicitors. He explained to the judge, when reference was made to his warlike preparations, that he was descended from the bravest in the land. Matters came to such a pitch that, in the summer of 1869, one of the judges ordered Mr. Brierly into custody; and, on the 23rd of August in that year, it was stated from the bench that he had been pronounced insane, and, on the proper doctors' certificates, sent to Hanwell.

SINCE the abolition of the minimum price list, about three months ago, writes a contemporary, the Bengal jute trade has entered upon a period of most unusual briskness. The demand from the old "closed ports" and local markets, whose assumed inelasticity was the sole defence of monopoly rates, has shown a capacity for considerable expansion under the influence of free trade. There has been a revival of speculative enterprise, which had languished since it was seen that the Mills Association was tempted in emergencies to modify the policy on whose continuance operators necessarily based their calculations. Even the return to full time working has not caused distrust among buyers, and business in "futures" is being transacted on a large scale. The prospects of the industry, indeed, were never more promising.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

Fourth Day, February, Saturday 28th.

THE attendance at the Gaand Stand at Mahalaxmi yesterday evening at the final ordinaries in connection with the last day of the Bombay Races was the largest of the present meeting. Speculation amongst the bidders was very brisk and from the programme below it will be seen that some good sport will be provided at this afternoon's races. The following are the results of the lotteries:—

1ST RACE.—"Selling Race for all Ponies" 13-2—Distance, ¼ mile. Time—3-45 p.m.

Sullhman bin Dawood's b a p Orion late Shah, 9st 7lb, Gibbs, Rs. 1,500.
Mr Woolmer's and Mr Harry's Dun c b p Balotra, 8st 7lb, Killick, Rs. 500.
Mr S A W's b a p Clipper, 8st 7lb, Ahmed, Rs. 500.
Aga Z Shah's b a p Cornet. 8st 7lb, Zingari, Rs. 500.
Mr Meher's g a p Special, 8st 7lb, Smith, Rs. 500.
Major Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber, 8st 7lb, Robinson, Rs. 500.
Mr Kempton's g a p Steward, 8st 7lb, Owner, Rs. 500.

2ST RACE.—"Consolation Stakes" Distance 1 mile. Time—4-15 p.m.

Mr Gordon's b a h Swallow, 8st 12lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Sullhman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 4lb, Gibbs.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Secunder, 7st 13lb, Oomer.
Aga Juhghi Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, 7st 12lb, Native.
Mr Farmer's b a h Crusader, 7st 6lb, Ahmed.
Khalifa bin Esau's ch a 'gal Merrylozs, 6st 8lb, Cumrudeen.
Aga Z Shah's b a h William, 7st 0lb,
Mr Woolmer's ch a gal Forat, 6st 8lb, Kamad.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Ruby, 6st 8lb, Pillaji.

3RD RACE.—"The Book-Maker's Purse."—Distance ¾ mile. Time—4-35 p.m.

Dr Bull's b aus m Maid of Honor, 9st 12lb, Mr May.
Dr Bull's b aus gold Bulwark, 8st 10lb, Robinson.
Mr Powell's ch aus gold Primus, 8st 10lb, Thompson.
Col Grant's and Major MacIntyre's b aus g Strathmore, 8st 4lb, Smith.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Bondage, 8st.
Capt Peyton's b aus g Landshark II 7st 12lb, Killick.

4TH RACE.—"Winners' Handcap"—Distance, 2 miles. Time 5 p.m.

Mr Dignum's b a h Bendingo, 9st, Bowen.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Napier, 8st 12lb, Kendall.
Mr Sullhman bin Dawood's b a g Starlight, 8st 8lb.
Capt Kelly's ch a h Absentee, 7st 10lb.
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 7st 9lb, Native.
H H The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's g a h Merlin 7st 4lb, Oomer.
Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 7st, Pugh.

5TH RACE.—Pelling Race for all Galloways, 13st 3lb, and under. Distance, 1 mile. Time—5-30 p.m.

Mr Farmer's b a gal Minton, 11st, Mr Woolmer, Rs. 2,000.
Captain Ross' w a gal Whitebird, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim, Rs 500.
Mr Graham's g a gal Albert, 8st 7lb, Robinson, Rs 500.
H H Aga Khan's g a gal Soheil, 8st 4lb, Oomer, Rs. 500.
Mr Meher's g a gal Special, 8st 7lb, Smith, Rs 500.

6TH RACE.—"The Byculla Club Cup." Distance, 1¼ mile. Time—6 p.m.

Mr Farmer's b r a h Plebian, 9st 12lb Mr Woolmer.
Mr Hassan Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 12lb, Gibbs.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hudban, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim.
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Ringleader. 8st 2lb Robinson.
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Dick Turpin, 7st 12lb, Pugh.
Sullivan Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 7st 10 Oomer.
Mr Meher's bn a h New Minster, 6st 10lb, Pillaji.

SELLING RACES FOR ALL PONIES.

	Rs.
95 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	475
Clipper sold for	20
Cucumber sold for	105
Special sold for	55
Balotra sold for	175
Corset sold for	70
Steward sold for	60
Orion sold for	40
Total Rs.	1,000

CONSOLATION STAKES.

	Rs.
100 Tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Swallow sold for	40
Secunder sold for	65
Crusador sold for	35
William sold for	30
Merrylegs sold for	50
Narrow Escape sold for	15
Grand Duke sold for	95
Ruby sold for	45
Forat sold for	150
Total Rs.	1,075

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Merlin sold for	25
Starlight sold for	30
Absentee sold for	10
Bendigo sold for	160
Soocab, Napier } Farmer's Stable sold for	150
Mafeesh sold for	140
Total	1,020

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Newminster sold for	50
Grand Duke sold for	30
Plebian sold for	100
Patna sold for	180
Ringleader, Dick Turpin } Framji's Stable sold for	40
Hudban sold for	60
Total	960

SELLING RACE FOR ALL GALLOWAYS.

	Rs.
100 tickets at Rs. 5 each	500
Albert sold for	25
Soheil sold for	40
Special sold for	40
Minton sold for	200
Whitebird sold for	55
Total	860

THE BOOKMAKERS' PURSE.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	500
Primus sold for	90
Landshark II sold for	110
Maid of Honour, Bulwark } Dr Bull's Stable sold for	100
Strathmore sold for	130
Bondage sold for	90
Total	1,010

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Watling and the officers of the Regiment the Band of the 4th Rifles will be present within the enclosure of the grand-stand.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr J Reid, Lucknow
* Mr and Mrs J Housley, Secundorabad
Mr A Peter
* Mr T Walker, Ahmedabad
* Lieut T Fraser, RE, Bangalore
* Capt and Mrs E Ingiis, England
* Capt H Randolph,
* Mr C B Hunter, England
* Mr G Orphanidi, do
* Mr J Beachcroft, do
* Mr & Mrs C E Cardew, England
Mr J E Dallas, Aden
* Mr D Greenhalgh, Lucknow
* Lieut N Clowes, Poona
Rev and Mrs R Sinclair, Kattyawar
Mr & Mrs J Quin, Calcutta
Consul & Mrs Reiss, do
Mr M Zakaria
Rev and Mrs Fiscliter, Mangalore
Mr L C Crump, CS, Surat
Mr A G Cumming, do
* Mr and Mrs W A Smith, Calcutta
* Dr J Nevins, Baroda
Mr & Mrs J Terry, Dell i
Mr and Mrs G Whitworth, CSS, Dhulia
Mr G Warwick, Jabalpur
Major and Mrs H Owen, RA, Colaba
Mr F J Pullar, Jeypore
* Inspecting Vety-Surg Clayton, Poona
Capt and Mrs C Hopkins, Lucknow
Lieut & Mrs G Matthews, Punjab
Mrs M C Lane, Lucknow
* Surg-Major A Harding, Poona
* Surg W R Barnes, Poona
Col and Mrs J H Gordon, Madras
Mrs A Lawrence, England
Col and Mrs Greig, Mhow
Lieut T M Kelly, Allahabad
Capt Jenkins, Meerut
Col Abbott, Madras
Mr and Mrs Davis
Hon'ble Tollemache, Rangoon
Capt and Mrs Henderson, RN, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs R Ditmas, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A Baines, CS, Bombay
Miss Baines, England
Miss McAndrew, do
Mrs Gimblett, Bombay
Dr B Grayfoot, do
Mr & Mrs M Wadia do
Major and Mrs Whitehill, Bombay
Major Radcliffe, Bombay
Mr M C Firth, do
Mr B Forman, do
Miss Campbell, do
Mr F W Hamilton, do
Mr J Heyn, do
Mr M Strahl, do
Mr T A Walker, do
Mr J Neilson, do
Mr & Mrs W Barrett, IN, Bombay
Mr B Thompson, Bombay
Mr J Bradley, do
Mr J J Gazdur, Barrister-at-law, Bombay
Mr and Mrs C W Rolland, Mysore
Mr B Strauss, Bombay
Mr S Simon, do
Mr A Mesony, do
Mr H Corfield, do
Mr J Drever, do
Mr W Maclin, Calcutta
Mr G Hart, Bombay
Miss Hart, do
Mr J Kiddle, do
Mr W Macdonald, do
* Col Sunderland, do
* Mr & Mrs B Wilkin, do
* Miss Hussey, do
Surg & Mrs Starr, England
* Mr F Appleton, Poona
* Major H Young, do
* Mr & Mrs H Page
* Mr and Mrs P Thomas, MP
* Mr and Mrs A Younghusband
* Mr A D Younghusband, CS,
Mr & Mrs J Rich, Bombay
Miss Rich, do
Surg R E Kelly, MS, do
Surg B O Norfor, MS, do
Lieut A Norman, do
Rev & Mrs Manner, Mangalore
Rev Pfeiderer, Mangalore
Surg Bowley, England
Surg Mones, do
Surg Stables, do
Surg Stone, do
Lieut W W Norman, 2nd P C, England
Mr and Mrs Alexander, England
Surg Hallman, England
Mrs Macleod, do.

Residents left during the week mark thus (*)

DR. REED DA SILVA, the Bishop of Mylapore, left suddenly by the French Steamer Niemen on Friday last for Europe. The unexpected departure of the prelate is said to be due to his bad state of health. His secretary, Rev. Jerome Dias de Souza, has been entrusted with the charge of the diocese during his absence.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the suggestions that it is only "now discovered" that the city is deficient in Primary School buildings, will you kindly reprint the following short extract from the published report of the Educational Department three years ago, which there was not time to read in the debate?

"As regards the Primary Schools of the City of Bombay little or nothing can be done in the way of physical education as they are without exception located in hired premises, which are at once very expensive and very unsuitable. Charges for rent consume Rs. 19,000 out of the municipal contribution for schools of Rs. 32,000, and, as I have repeatedly reported, the City does not possess a single school building with the proper appliances and surroundings for healthy school life. This capital deficiency will be one of the first claims on the attention of the new Joint Schools Committee contemplated in the Municipal Bill, now before the Government of India for sanction." Report for 1887-88. appendix G, page 40.—Yours, &c.,

T. B. KIRKHAM.

Bombay Club, February 27.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of to-day so fairly puts the whole controversy between the Government and the Municipal Corporation, on the liability of the former to contribute towards the maintenance of primary schools in the city, that there is nothing new to be said upon it. Neither is it necessary to refer to the arguments urged by Mr. P. M. Mehta in the well-reasoned-out speech made when moving the proposition for the adoption of the letter drafted by the Committee at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. But I think it is needful to dispel the inaccuracy in which Mr. Kirkham indulged, at the same meeting. I confine myself here to that one single observation made by him in his speech, that the rich Municipality of this city was contributing a great deal less towards the maintenance of primary schools than warranted by its growing revenues. He also thought that compared with two or three district municipalities, especially the Municipality of Dharwar, Bombay was doing next to nothing. To the latter argument Mr. Mehta gave the proper rejoinder, firstly, that the local conditions of these municipalities are not at all analogous to those of our city, especially bearing in mind the fact of the police charges being wholly defrayed there by the provincial Government, and, secondly, that none of these municipalities have to bear those stupendous burdens which devolve on an expanding and progressive city like Bombay. I would therefore refer in this place to the statistics I quoted at the Corporation meeting to show how far Mr. Kirkham's assertion that the city municipality was paying a great deal-less in proportion to its magnificent revenue, was not only unfounded but misleading. The following table will show at a glance what is the actual proportion of the municipal grant, and how it compares with the expenditure on elementary education incurred by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay from their respective revenues proper:—

Public Bodies.	Revenue.	Expenditure on Primary Education.	Percentage.
Government of India ..	80 Crores	11½ lakhs *	1-700
Government of Bombay ..	13 Crores	54 lakhs †	1-236
Do. do. ..	13 Crores

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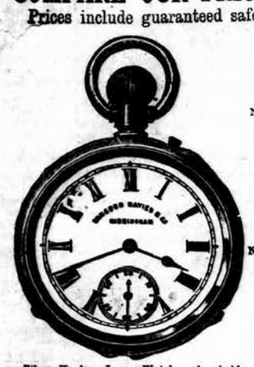

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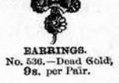

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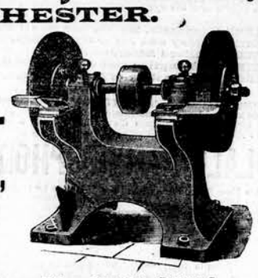

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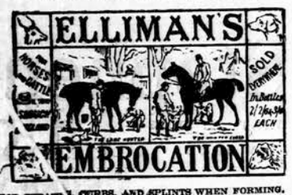

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B.
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From the Earl of Harrington.
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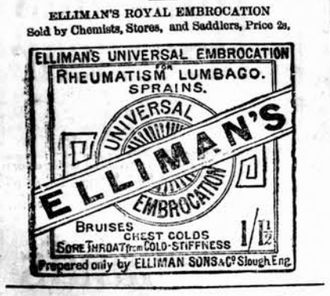
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, & "White Rose," and address in full.

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ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."
Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well;
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
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Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

LIFE, FORTUNE, AND HAPPINESS.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.

YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE
in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the ground-work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle LAXATIVE or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.

SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.
—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.
—After suffering two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying everything, and spending much money without any benefit, I was recommended ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS. Post Office, Barrasford, England.

SAVED ME MUCH MISERY FROM FEVERS.
—Two years' trial of your excellent "FRUIT SALT" has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from other ailments. I would as soon think of going a voyage without my tooth-brush as my bottle of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—Yours, &c., W. J. R., British Guiana, Dec. 5, 1878.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME
without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.
Heartburn.	Liver Derangements.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.
—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs."

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled thousands of miles in India, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed. My dear wife, during her travail, found it to be the most useful thing that could be obtained. Yours, &c., a Warder, Central Military Prison, Poonah. Jan. 30, 1884.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—"I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

IN CENTRE OF AFRICA WITHOUT ANY MEDICAL MAN.
—"Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man that was said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a large dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' The poor fellow came back next morning to tell us that he was better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of 'FRUIT SALT' was done; it was a favourite, both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—*Africana*, by Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1876."

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists.*

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The only known Drug which CURES A HEADACHE.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery.

The Signature of the Inventor (SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D., the eminent Physician) is on every label, ensuring the original preparation.

Sold throughout India in large sized bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.

NOTE—This preparation is absolutely free from any substances forming stone or gravel, the great objection to Citrate and other preparations of Magnesia and Salts. It is for this reason and for its pureness that it is so highly recommended by the Profession.

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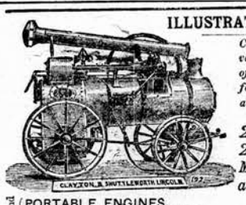

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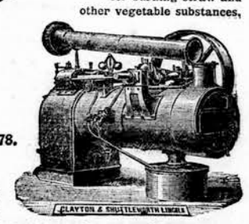

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THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28-lb. Golden Tins.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

A DAILY TREAT!

"What is more tempting to the appetite than Good Butter? yet how few people get it in India, the country perhaps of all others in which the appetite is most fickle."

THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is requested to this high-class brand.

PLEASE ORDER a 1-lb. Tin of Esbensen's Butter and TRY IT FOR YOURSELF. Should your nearest Stores not keep it, ask them to obtain it for you. After once trying it you will not willingly use any other.

It remains in good condition in the hottest weather, and gives universal satisfaction.

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TO USE THE MODERN LEMON JUICE EXTRACTOR—
Set it upon a tumbler as shown in sketch, cut the lemon in half, place the half lemon upon the points and press downwards, slightly twisting it. The ribs easily enter the pulp, and the juice *pours* down through the openings into the tumbler. The openings are so small that the pips cannot pass.
Once tried it will supersede all old-fashioned appliances. Over a million sold already. Patented in India and all leading countries. It is to be had at most Stores in India. Should you be unable to obtain one, the Proprietor will send one post free to any part of India on receipt of 2s., or 6 for 10/4.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

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Sold Everywhere.

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from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES & THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Sold by Chemists in every Bottle at 8s. Bathroom, 2/6 be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
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CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive WINE
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

** This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thenal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
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Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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SYRUP & PASTE
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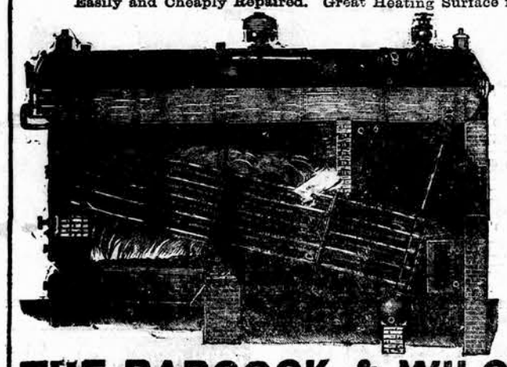

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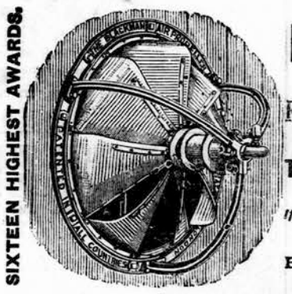

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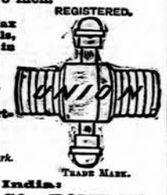

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